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THE RECENT RIOT.

Order Restored and the City Quiet Yesterday.

The Disaffected Classes Completely Subdued.

Further Details of the Battle in Eighth-Avenue.

A Concise and Comprehensive Statement of the Affair.

Corrected List of the Killed and Wounded.

The Military Relieved from Further Active Duty.

Arrested Rioters Arraigned Before the Magistrates.

A QUIET CITY.

Satisfactory Condition of Affairs—Restoration of Order—Resume of Events.

A greater contrast than that presented by New-York on yesterday and the day before has rarely been afforded. Wednesday was a day of horror, of consternation, of wild confusion; yesterday was one of peace, security and order. The vindication of the law had been so complete, the mob spirit had been so entirely eradicated by the action of the Police and militia that the City has not in years been so orderly and quiet as it has been since midnight of Wednesday. Streets and places which are usually filled at late hours of the night with disorderly characters, were deserted and quiet. Ruffians who are generally to be found at all hours defying the public peace, had slunk into their hiding holes. The change was marvelous and delightful.

Nowhere was it more marked than at Police Head-quarters. At 9 o'clock yesterday morning Superintendent Kelso and Gen. Shaler were convinced that order had been completely restored, and that no further outbreak need be feared. The few remnants of the force which remained on duty in the building were relieved, and the vast edifice in the early hours of yesterday was sepulchrally quiet and excessively dusty. The quiet continued throughout the day, but under the exertions of a large force of charwomen the filth had disappeared by nightfall, the furniture had been returned to its place, and there were no signs of the turmoil of the previous day remaining. During the morning Superintendent Kelso, Inspectors Dilks, Walling and Jameson, notwithstanding the exhaustive and continuous labors of the previous twenty-four hours, were yet on duty, and actively engaged in returning the Department to its routine duty. Fifteen hundred of the twenty-two hundred patrolmen attached to the force had been withdrawn from the precincts where their few remaining comrades had been constantly on duty, so that the entire force was as entirely exhausted as its chiefs. The men had earned the rest which was at last accorded them, not only by constant but effective service. Everywhere during the day of disturbance it was noticed that the Police invariably drove the rioters, no matter what was the disproportion of numbers. There was no flinching upon the part of any member of the Police except Patrolman O'Grady, Sixth Precinct, who was so summarily stripped of his uniform by Superintendent Kelso, and the story in a morning paper that Capt. Helme showed cowardice is pronounced by Inspector Walling to be "an infamous lie," as Capt. Helme was in his immediate view during the whole of the fight, and he knows that he bravely led his men throughout the conflict.

In actual incidents yesterday was almost a blank at head-quarters. The only affair that made any stir whatever was the removal of the rioter prisoners to the Tombs about 11 o'clock in the morning. They were congregated preparatory to being taken away in the rear room of the detectives, and so many men of ferocious and disagreeable appearance are rarely seen together. All were of unmistakable Irish nationality, all dressed in the coarse garb of the laboring classes, and many were stained with the dried blood which had oozed from their wounds inflicted by the detectives when they were beaten down in the streets on the previous day. Escorted by the detectives under Capt. Irving, and thirty-five patrolmen under Capt. McDonnell, the sixty-two prisoners were marched to the Tombs by way of Houston-street, Broadway, and Franklin, and not to parade them to the general public, but to avoid the chance of an attempt at rescue by going through the Irish districts to the east of Broadway. When the Court-room was reached the prisoners were arraigned before Justice Hogan, and all were temporarily committed for examination. At a later hour legal hairs being split in their behalf, nine of them were set at liberty for want of sufficient evidence of riotous acts. From these sixty-two prisoners, the detectives took, when they were arrested in the streets, seventy-eight deadly weapons, most of which were pistols, and those having these weapons invariably had several boxes of cartridges. Those not having fire-arms had swords, daggers, sheath-knives, and one fellow, with murder in his heart, had a trowel with all its edges ground sharp, thus converting it into a most terrible instrument of death.

The disarming of these ruffians, occurring as it did early in the day, and being done as it was by the detectives, was the means of saving many lives, as it demoralized the wretches who had armed for the fray, as these ununiformed foes presented a danger that could not be foreseen. There were several others of these armed rioters seized by officers in uniform, among whom was one herculean Hibernian, whose courage had all oozed out of him, so that he trembled in every fibre when arraigned before Inspector Walling yesterday. He had been taken by Inspector Jameson, who had wrested a sword from him, while an officer of the Twenty-second Precinct snatched a pistol from his pocket. The prisoner protested that he meant no harm, and was looking for work when he was arrested. The doubting Walling thought he had queer tools, and assured him that he should be provided with a long job of work in cracking stones up the river. He was locked up at Head-quarters with John E. McHugh, No. 389 West Eleventh-street, and John McHugh, No. 64 West Houston-street, both of whom were armed, and one of whom had on his person a list of the names of sixty members of the [illegible] Hibernian Volunteers. Both these prisoners will be arraigned at the Tombs Police Court this morning.

Besides these incidents, there was absolutely nothing to disturb the placidity of Head-quarters, except that during the morning Superintendent Kelso was frequently required to assure anxious inquirers that there was no truth whatever in the reports that there had been a disturbance on the Boulevard, in consequence of the discharged workmen who had gone off to engage in the riot returning and claiming their places. Nothing of the kind had occurred, nor had any [illegible] of militia or detachments of Police been [illegible] anywhere.

The Scene of the Conflict.

Yesterday morning, on Eighth-avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-sixth streets, many curious spectators were gathered to view the houses which had sustained the brunt of the contest. A Times attaché, among others, was on the ground early, and visited the dwellings in detail. Before entering, his attention was attracted by the increasing numbers of the visitants of all classes eager to see the spot now become famous in the history of this City. Carriages and open barouches, occupied by ladies and gentlemen, passed slowly up and down the avenue, while others within read aloud the morning papers' accounts of the affray, and pointed out the various places mentioned. Knots and small parties of working men, in holiday clothes, lounged at the store doors and corners, discussing the hairbreadth 'scapes of this one and that, and the mishaps of others.

Mr. Audley, a clerk in the drug-store, corner of Twenty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue, stated that in his opinion the Eighty-fourth Regiment had had sufficient provocation to fire upon the mob before they did it. In the first place, the men had been stoned and assailed unmercifully by the mob on their way to Twenty-fourth-street. Arrived there they were subjected to still more vigorous attacks. Shots were fired from an upper story of No. 275 Eighth-avenue upon them, and from other houses and roof-tops further up, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets. Men whose names were not known, deliberately drew revolvers and discharged them at the Orangemen and troops. This gentleman says that he saw a ruffian point a pistol at the Orange Marshal and fire. The ball missed its mark, and the would-be murderer was stricken down by a policeman ere he could repeat his experiment. Again, to show the murderous spirit that animated the breasts of the "innocent crowd," it is sufficient to state that this clerk was likewise a witness to the cold-blooded murder of a poor woman. She foolishly waved her handkerchief by way of encouragement to the members of the lodge as they went by, and a villain stepped up, placed a pistol at her head, and blew her brains out. These are but a few of the facts given by one man.

Another person, T. W. Roche, of No. 285½ in the block between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, said that he stood in the doorway from the time the procession started until the volley was fired, and saw everything that transpired during that time. In the first place, several shots were fired by persons on the sidewalks at the Orangemen through a gap on the left flank of the line. A man who sought refuge in his store from the rifles of the soldiers bragged of having discharged his revolver three times at the military and their charge. Again he positively affirmed that two Irish girls, dressed in white, kept up a steady fusillade upon the ranks from the upper windows of No. 284½. This was corroborated by the person who keeps a store beneath, Mr. Koehler, and Mr. Augwin, who keeps a tea-store next door. Roche also added that several fire-arms were discharged from the roofs of the houses, two and three doors above his place, and from the crowd one man in particular he observed deliberately draw a Derringer, cock and discharge, and return it to his pocket before the Police could catch him. Besides this use of powder and ball, there were never-ceasing showers of paving-stones and bricks, many of which, as our returns show, did very great execution. Mr. Audley and two other gentlemen emphatically assert that Capt. Douglas, of the Eighty-fourth, gave the men orders to fire after he recovered from the stunning effect of a blow of a brick. They heard him utter the command, and saw the harassed and badly-used men obey it. Patrick J. Maher, of No. 286 Eighth-avenue, corroborates the foregoing statements of the protracted and dangerous assaults made by the crowd and individuals from windows and housetops upon the procession. All agree that the fusillade did not come a moment too soon, as the rioters were in large force and preparing to close in upon the troops, wrest their muskets from them and demolish the Orangemen. In proof of this Roche informed our reporter that many scoundrels were in the alley leading to the tenement-house along side of the butcher's shop, loading pistols and scolding each other for the failure of this plan. Many young men and women in the vicinity confirmed these details and said that there was a well-known coalition between several gangs of rowdies, who had stationed themselves in the different streets from Twenty-ninth down to Twenty-third, to watch a chance when the flanks of the column should have been exposed in wheeling, and then to leap into the interstices and throw the whole into irremediable confusion. The impatience of hot-headed rioters and women frustrated the plan by bringing out the determined action of the regiment. Many estimates have been given of the numbers of the assailants. From these it has been learned that upward of 5,000 people were armed with different weapons with which to do the bloody work. Their organization was incomplete, and passion rendered their endeavors to do more serious harm ineffectual.

Almost every house in the two blocks between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-third streets has its memento of the fracas in the shape of broken windows, perforated awnings and doors. Some of them have sustained much damage, and many had their doors taken off the hinges by the persons who were striving to avoid the bullets of the militia. The corners of Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets and Eighth-avenue were thronged with curious men and women, and where the blood had congealed on the sidewalk, or had stained the steps leading to some basement, a discussion would be held on the manner in which the men had been killed, and whether it would have been possible for them to have escaped, had they wished to. It was the general admission that the best thing had been done, and many even went so far as to wish that it had been more complete. The storekeepers whose windows had been riddled by bullets were making an attempt at repairing them by patching up the place with boards, so that in many cases it must have resembled some of the streets of modern Paris.

The Action of the Militia.

The reports in all the newspapers, yesterday, touching the exciting scenes in the Eighth-avenue, where so many lives were lost, were necessarily prepared from hearsay, or at best, under circumstances that were disadvantageous to a correct statement of facts. As considerable dispute and recrimination has already been indulged in by militia officers, who certainly ought to know better, it is only proper to now make a full and clear statement of the movements of the several regiments acting as escort to the Orange procession, in order that the case may be properly understood by the public. When it was ascertained by the Police and military authorities that a large and determined mob had gathered in Eighth-avenue, near the Orange head-quarters, with the apparent purpose of attacking the procession, Brig.-Gen. Varian was sent there with the Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Twenty-second and Eighty-fourth Regiments. On his arrival at the scene of threatened hostilities, there were indications that men on the roofs and in the windows of certain buildings on the east side of the avenue, near Twenty-sixth-street, were preparing to fire upon the Orangemen. Gen. Varian detached the right wing of the Seventh Regiment, under the lead of Capt. Moore's company, and sent it forward on the west sidewalk, to act as flankers. [illegible] and were that if the suspected men threw stones or other missiles, or fired on the processionists, the men of the Seventh were to at once fire upon them. Gen. Varian especially cautioned this flanking party that they were to avoid, if possible, firing on women or children. "If those men use violence," said the General, "use your pieces, and aim well." Capt. [illegible] moved his company to the spot designated, and there remained. As the procession moved in front of the right wing of the Seventh several stones and other missiles were hurled from the opposite buildings, when eight or ten of the Seventh men elevated their muskets and fired. At the same moment several missiles were thrown from the [illegible] crowd and a few pistol shots were fired. The Ninth Regiment was then in column [illegible]. Scarcely had the volley been fired than the ground held by the Ninth was deserted by them, and the men rushed for shelter to the sidewalks and houses, thereby making it impossible for the wing of the Seventh to maintain its formation. The Eighty-fourth, also, opened fire, and became almost as much demoralized as the Ninth. An evening paper yesterday published what purports to be a statement of Major Hitchcock, of the Ninth Regiment, in which he is made to say that the Seventh Regiment were compelled to fire over the heads of the Ninth to reach the crowd in the street. Such is not the fact; for the Seventh did not fire at the street crowds, but at men in the upper windows of the opposite houses. Besides, how could they fire at the crowd over the heads of the Ninth? Major Hitchcock also says that he saw the whole thing, as he was in front of his regiment, and then adds that when Sergt. Wyatt was killed, he fell across his (the Major's) feet. How these two statements can be reconciled will be difficult to explain to military men. Statements have also been freely made that the losses in the Ninth Regiment are attributable to the Seventh, but it is scarcely necessary to contradict such allegations, as they are manifestly false. That the men of the Ninth and Eighty-fourth Regiments acted hastily and ill-advisedly, in a military sense, in using their muskets without the word of command from their officers, there can be no question. Still it is quite evident that the spattering volley given by these regiments, proving so deadly in its general effect, checked the belligerent tendency of the mob, and probably saved many lives, as in a few minutes more the mêlée would have become general and desperate. The Sixth Regiment also fired on the crowd, being incited thereto by an assault on one of their officers. The Twenty-second Regiment distinguished itself by not firing a shot, as the men received no orders from their officers. This conduct elicited a few words of earnest praise from Gen. Varian. That the men of the Seventh were distinctly authorized to fire on occasion, shows the confidence reposed in them by the Brigadier.

The Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Porter commanding, was retired from duty at the armory in Fourteenth-street at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after having performed thirty-four hours' severe and arduous service. After reaching the Cooper Institute, on Wednesday afternoon, a detachment of the regiment, under command of Capt. Colfax, was efficiently employed in clearing the streets of rioters. Yesterday morning the regiment marched to Elm Park, at Ninety-first-street, and relieved the Seventy-first Regiment. It remained there several hours.

The Killed and Wounded.

It is estimated by Warden Brennan that as many as 25,000 people visited the Morgue yesterday in search of missing relatives, or to ease with curiosity upon the ghastly spectacle prepared for them. Those in charge of the dead-house were on duty at 4½ A. M., and until the doors of admission were closed to the public the stream of people flowed in a steady volume. The dead bodies, numbering thirty-four in all, were laid in their rude boxes and placed in rows in the yard for identification. As the troops of inquiring people slowly defiled around the corpses of the dead, the scene was impressive and affecting. The first man identified was Timothy Sullivan, who was recognized by a female relative, said to be his wife or sister. The feeling seemed to be very marked and bitter, and there was much excitement in and around the Morgue. The wife of Patrick Slatterly, upon recognizing her husband, fainted, and was carried home by her relatives. Of the thirty-four bodies mentioned all have been recognized except three, and twenty-five have been given into the custody of their friends by the Coroners. The remaining three recognized bodies are to be called for by their friends.

The following is a list of the bodies identified:

Timothy Hanlon, Eleventh-street and First-avenue, shot right side of head.

Conrad Ziegler, erroneously recognized as James McMahon, thirty-three years of age, born in Ireland, residence at No. 300 Ninth-avenue, wounded in the heart.

Sarah Kenney, aged thirty, resided at corner of Water and Little streets, Brooklyn.

Timothy Sullivan, aged thirty, No. 102 Bayard-street, laborer, shot in head.

Daniel Mullaly, aged twenty-eight, born in Ireland, resided at No. 208 East Twenty-sixth-street, laborer, shot in chest, ball entering at right nipple.

Michael McCormick, aged fifty-five years, born in Ireland, shot in left chest.

Thomas J. Spring, aged sixteen years, born in New-York, shot in left groin.

J. A. Whiteside, aged twenty-seven years, born in Ireland, shot in left side.

Joseph Gove, twenty-one years old, born in Ireland, clerk in store, shot in the left side of the head.

Chas. Buckland, aged thirty-nine years, of Australia, carman, shot in the right side.

Thomas Kerrigan, aged twenty-one years, born in Ireland, resided at No. 339 West Thirty-eighth-street, shot in back of head.

Geo. M. Washburn, aged twenty-six years, born in Massachusetts, shot in the spine.

John Savery, aged twenty-three years, born in Ireland, resided at No. 364 Tenth-avenue, shot through the head.

William Shuter, aged nineteen years, No. 424 East Fifteenth-street, shot in right side of face, ball going upward.

Walter J. Scott, aged thirty years, born in Ireland, resided at Sackett-street, Brooklyn, shot in groin.

William Tigh, aged twenty-six, born in Ireland, resided at No. 363 West Thirty-sixth-street, shot in left shoulder and breast.

Mary York, aged twelve years, resided at No. 224 West Eighteenth-street, born in New-York, shot in the head.

Thomas McCormack, aged seventeen years, born in Ireland, resided No. 309 Ninth-avenue, shot in back.

Patrick Slatterly, born in Ireland, shot through right wrist and left lung.

Frederick Hiners, born in Germany, shot in the breast, resides in Williamsburg, and is an employe in Pfiffer's chemical works in Fulton-street.

Dennis McMahon, shot in right hip, died at 12 A. M., yesterday.

Richard Dowd, colored, steward in the Navy-yard, resided at No. 102 Greene-street; Sergt. Wyatt, of Company F, Ninth Regiment. Three other bodies at the Morgue awaiting identification, and three more are said to have been recognized by their friends, but our reporter could not learn their names from the Coroner's attendance in the evening. This completes the list of thirty-four bodies reported as received at the dead-house.

To be added to this list are, Mr. Henry C. Page, of the Ninth Regiment; Philip Ackerman, aged seventy-three, born in New-York, a retired shoe manufacturer, and residing at the corner of Twenty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue, shot in the breast on the roof of his house. A lady named Mrs. Meaney, residing at the corner of Water and Little streets, shot through the heart and killed instantly. Her body was taken home.

Coroner Young was notified yesterday of the death of Charles Pettit, at the corner of Ninth-avenue and Twenty-first-street. Deceased is twenty-two years of age, and born in Virginia. The Coroner was also notified of the death of Benjamin Franklin Erskine, aged seventeen years, residing at No. [illegible] West Thirty-ninth-street. The death took place at St. Luke's Hospital. [illegible] Nine more persons are to be added to the list, the names of whom our reporter could not ascertain, which makes altogether forty-eight killed in all, as far as reported upon good authority.

The number of wounded, as near as can be learned, is ninety-nine.

AT BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

James A. Clark, Irish, twenty-one years of age, lives at No. 139 West One Hundred and Tenth-street; wound slight.

John Cole, English, thirty years of age; wounded in the leg.

James Edwin, Irish, aged thirty; pistol-shot wound.

James W. Freelock, wounded in the hip.

A. P. Gilbert, aged thirty-eight, lives in Brooklyn; wounded in the back.

Christopher Longworth, Irish; shot in the hip.

Thomas Kane, English, aged eighteen, a glass-blower, lives at Seventy-fourth-street and First-avenue, wounded in the shoulder.

John Kiernney, Irish, aged twenty-nine years, lives at No. 207 Seventh-avenue; wounded in the hip.

John F. Latimer, firm of Latimer Brothers & Co., Nassau-street; wounded in the breast, throat and jaw; case hopeless.

Michael Lahey, Irish; wounded in the arm.

Henry Langstiff, German, aged twenty-two; wounded in the leg and arm; lives in Brooklyn.

Jasper Lytton, wounded in the leg.

Jeremiah Mahoney, lives in Thirty-eighth-street; shot in the head.

James Mathews, Irish; wounded in the leg.

Dennis McMahan, Irish, aged thirty, lives in Eighty-third-street; wounded in the head.

William McGrath, lives at No. 119 Second-avenue; wounded in the arm.

Thomas Newport, Irish, aged thirty-two, lives in Williamsburg; wounded in the arm.

Patrick O'Hern, Irish; wounded in the leg.

Cornelius O'Keefe, aged twenty-five; wounded slightly.

—— Snow, lives in Washington-street; shot in the thigh on an Eighth-avenue car.

Peter Redmond, Irish, aged nineteen; wounded in the arm.

John Rourke; shot in the leg.

Owen Stanton, Irish, aged eighteen, lives in Twenty-fourth-street; wounded in the leg.

William Stern, English; wounded in the knee.

Several others are under care in the hospital, whose names it was impossible to obtain.

AT MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL.

Ellen A. Carey, widow, aged thirty-two; lives at No. 388 Eighth-avenue, near Fifty-fifth-street; wounded in the thigh.

William Chancy, Irish, twenty-nine years of age; lives at No. 279 Delancey-street; wounded in the thigh.

John Grady, fifty years of age; lived at South Bergen, N.J.; wounded in the thigh.

Patrick Hughes, Irish, aged twenty-seven years; wounded in the left side and breast.

Patrick Hawney, Irish, aged twenty-one; lives at No. 216 West Thirtieth-street.

Frank Hussey, aged twenty-[illegible]; lives at No. 53 Warren-street, Jersey City.

Chas. M. Kaltenberg, German, aged twenty-nine years; lives at No. [illegible] Attorney-street; wounded in the back and in both arms.

Theodore Howard, aged twenty, English, a Gowanus boatman; wounded in the leg.

James Lennon, Irish, aged twenty eight years; shot in the shoulder.

James Lynch, aged twenty-one; lives at No. 229 Houston-street; shot in the head.

Edward Murphy, Irish, [illegible] of Twenty-second Precinct; wounded in the face.

John O'Brien, Irish, aged thirty-nine, lives in East Fortieth-street; wounded in the knee.

Jeremiah Reardon, Irish, lives at Thirty-fourth-street, near First-avenue; badly cut in the head and leg.

Michael O'Shea; wounded in the head; hopeless.

William Warren, aged twelve, lives at No. 331 West Thirty-seventh-street; wounded in the shoulder.

James A. Clark, residing at No. 139 East Tenth-street, wounded in arm and groin. This gentleman is a paper enameler, doing a large business, and was just closing his place of business in Twenty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, as the procession was passing, and just as he left the door was shot. When our reporter visited the hospital, the gentleman was engaged in making his will, and grouped around the bedside were his wife and family.

Officer Murphy, of the Twenty-second Precinct, who received a hip wound, was treated at this hospital and is now discharged.

Great excitement prevailed around the hospital during the day, and crowds of the friends and relatives of the wounded called to see them, the scene was an affecting one.

The following list has been gathered at Police Head-quarters and other sources, and contains only the names of a portion of the balance of the wounded.

A. P. Gilbert, Brooklyn.

John Rourk, Fiftieth-street and Seventh-avenue.

Peter McCafferty, Washington and Cedar streets.

Jerry Molony, Eightieth-street and Ninth-avenue.

Adolph Putnam, Jersey City.

One man unknown.

Edward Hussey, No. [illegible] West Thirty-seventh-street.

Michael Kelly, No. [illegible] East Twenty-fourth-street.

John Hoch, No. 307 Sixth-street.

Jonas Gutman, No. [illegible] Perry-street.

Michael Lahey, No. [illegible] Second-avenue.

Frank Curtis, of West [illegible]-street Police.

Elizabeth Reed, servant, No. [illegible] East Twenty-third-street.

Wm. McKinnon, No. 428 East Fifteenth-street.

Officer No. 1,704, of the Thirteenth Precinct; shot in the side; at Twenty-seventh-street and Eighth-avenue.

—— Prior, private Company A, Ninth Regiment; fatally wounded in the hip.

Patrick Read, Irish, aged twenty-two years; lives at No. 184 Elizabeth-street; shot in the breast.

Gaspar Silvey, wounded in the leg; at Twentieth Precinct.

Peter Sherry; lives at No. 144 Ninth-street; slightly wounded.

—— Lutenberger; slightly wounded.

Lindebeck, German, aged eighteen years; lives at No. 300 West Fortieth-street; shot twice in the thigh.

Richard Dobson, negro; lives at No. 102 Greene-street.

John J. Rourke, Irish; lives in Eighth-street, fatally wounded in both thighs; at the Sixteenth Precinct.

John Mitchell, aged forty; lives at No. 248 West Twenty-eighth-street; severely wounded in the leg; at home.

—— Morgan, private of Seventh Regiment; slightly wounded.

E. G. Hussey, aged eighteen; lives at No. 415 West Thirty-seventh-street; shot in the thigh; at home.

Gustave Gilbert, age unknown; shot in the back; probably fatal. At the Sixteenth Precinct.

—— Griffin, private Company A, Ninth Regiment; slightly wounded.

Thomas Mallon, aged twenty-eight; lives at No. [illegible] West Twenty-eighth-street; shot in the left cheek. At home.

Jerry Malone, Irish; lives in Eighteenth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; shot in the cheek and jaw. At Sixteenth Precinct.

Peter Clarke, Irish, aged twenty-three years; lives in Fifty-eighth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; wounded in the breast and arms.

James Fisk, Jr., wounded in the leg.

Edward Halsey, a boy.

—— Hunter, lives at No. 118 Dean-street; shot in the mouth. At Sixteenth Precinct.

Jas. Dillen, aged fifteen years, found lying wounded at No. 342 West Twenty-sixth-street; shot through right shoulder.

Thomas McCleary, a liquor-dealer, doing business in the Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn, was shot through the abdomen, and his case is considered hopeless by the physician attending him.

A number of the wounded reported yesterday are today to be found in the list of the killed. It is established, however, beyond a doubt that the total of persons injured and wounded by shots and missiles will reach a total of ninety-nine. Much difficulty was experienced in pushing inquiry further than to learn that a certain number of persons were known to be wounded or injured and treated in the different stores in the neighborhood, who upon having their wounds dressed, went to their homes without their names being learned.

At Mr. A. Parker's, No. 309 Eighth-avenue, four of the Ninth Regiment had their wounds dressed. One of these persons was Mr. Griffin, a private, struck with a spent ball; Mr. Stern, a private slightly wounded in the back of the head; a man unknown wounded in the shoulder. Other stores were in like manner turned into temporary hospitals.

The flag of the Grand Opera-house waved at half-mast today, in honor of Mr. H. C. Page, whose funeral, together with Sergt. Wyatt, of the Ninth, will take place next Sunday.

Mr. Ackerman, the old gentleman killed on the roof of the house, at the corner of Twenty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue, was simply viewing the procession in company with a young lady, looking over the breastwork around the roof, which shielded all but his breast. After he was shot he tottered down to the second landing and then fell to the floor. He was seventy-three years of age, a retired shoe manufacturer, and an American, born and raised in New-York, his parents from Rockland County. The funeral will take place today at 7½ A. M.

Fresh Incidents of the Fray.

The graphic description of the scenes and incidents along the route of the Orange procession, given with lifelike faithfulness in yesterday's Times, needs no elaboration. But, as is always the case, no two eyes see alike, and the dramatic situation and thrilling circumstances of the tragic pageant. No pen or pencil can picture the entire panorama of events with full exactness, and the various narratives of eye-witnesses will be read with devouring interest. Police Surgeon Beach, who rendered efficient medical services at the scene of the disaster, and subsequently at the Sixteenth Precinct Station-house, in West Twentieth-street, tells the following story:

He accompanied the Police column under Inspectors Walling, Jameson and Dilks, and was near the detachment of Capt. Washburne, of the Ninth Precinct, when the firing commenced. He said that things looked lively as the column reached Twenty-eighth-street. The housetops were crowded, as were all the sidewalks. The windows were black with protruding heads; even the awnings and window-cornices were densely crowded with eager and excited spectators. Most of these seemed to be non-partisan, but a small proportion appeared as malcontents. These (as another person says) were upon the sidewalks and at the cross-streets, and for the most part were evidently armed for the fray with bludgeons, knives, pistols, slung-shots and iron bars, which were concealed in their arm-sleeves or under their coats.

At Twenty-sixth-street, there was an attempt to cheer the Orangemen. This caused a very perceptible agitation in the ranks and among the spectators. Still there was no outbreak.

At Twenty-fifth-street an old boot and tin kettle were thrown down from some roof into the midst of the Orangemen. Other missiles followed, one striking the back of the Orange Grand Marshal. Suddenly the air was filled with brick-bats. Capt. Washburne instantly dashed, at the head of his men, into the solid front of the rioters, who at once resisted. The whack, thud, crack of the clubs upon the rioters' heads could be heard a block off. In the midst of this confusion shots were fired, and stones thrown from the house-tops and windows. Several of the Police and soldiers were struck and fell. The next instant the air was filled with derisive hoots, yells and shouts, both from the men and women. Then came a rattle of musketry, the whizzing of bullets the shivering of glass, and the groans, shrieks and cries of the wounded.

With the utmost difficulty Dr. Beach reached the prostrate and helpless victims, and to his credit, the writer attests, that he did all that could be done, unaided, and in some cases opposed by the infuriated mob. Undoubtedly several of the wounded would have at once bled to death without this prompt assistance.

James G. Hitchcock, of New-Haven, Conn., gives an interesting account. He saw the Police make three charges after the first shots were fired from the houses down into the procession, before the military fired at all in return. The very instant that the first shots were fired by the fellows in the houses, scores of those on the sidewalks, who had previously been noticed to keep their hands in their breasts and pockets, drew out pistols or knives. Swift as thought the volley of the militia followed. *Four of the dead fell with loaded pistols in their hands, ready and taking aim at the procession.* In the scramble of escaping, many of these weapons were dropped upon the sidewalk, and afterward were picked up by the crowd. The curses and imprecations of these rascals were loud and defiant. They undoubtedly came there to fight, to break the peace, to murder. Hats and coats of all styles were also thrown down. Several of the dead were coatless, and with sleeves rolled up.

Edward H. Clark, M. D., of Omaha, came up-town to look upon the display, not dreaming that there would be any riot. He kept along the sidewalk with the troops, thinking that ample protection and perfect safety would be afforded there. The missiles and shots from the rioters flew before he had any idea of it. He tried to get away, but could not. Women and children were intermingled in the throng. They shrieked and moaned, but could not escape. The crowd surged to and fro, and almost crushed to death. "Lie down, for God's sake, lie down, all of you!" was shouted by the Police, and they tumbled to the pavement at the very first volley. He said, "I fell in the gutter, near a lamp post. On top of me were two policemen and a woman. I could not breathe. "Let me up; I can't breathe here!" I shouted. "Lay still; for if you get up you won't breathe many times again!" Then came the volley of musketry. The balls cut through the leg of my boot, and one opened the skin on my shoulder. The woman was shot through and through the temple, twice through the fingers, and once through the stomach. Her blood was spattered all over us. As soon as the firing ceased I got up and did what I could for the wounded and dying. I think a great many were shot slightly, and went at once to their homes, and the newspaper list of the wounded does not begin to cover the entire number. I cannot begin to tell how many were bleeding, but many more than you imagine. The military did right to fire. If they had not done so the crowd would have killed many more. But the firing awed them into submission. But oh! how they did curse the Mayor. Several threatened to shoot him if he appeared, and I verily believe they would carry that threat into execution. They were as much exasperated in that direction as they were toward the Orangemen.

A number of citizens, as well as the Times reporters, who saw the entire battle between the mob and the Police, make concurrent statements. Inspectors Walling and Jameson were at the head of their commands, and leaped in advance among the ruffians. Many hand-to-hand contests took place, in which the most notable bravery was displayed. At one place three brawny villains surrounded Inspector Walling, but his locust whirled right and left like a flail, and almost simultaneously the three skulls were cracked, and the owners went down. The front rank of officers grasped the prostrate forms, deftly disarmed them, and dragged them to the hollow square, where the prisoners were. Capts. Hedden, Caffrey, Helme and Kennedy were prominent in the charge. One six-foot-high desperado struck at Capt. Hedden with a club, but the latter dashed away the weapon, and with a tremendous blow sent the assailant sprawling upon his nose. Two dandies, who refused to "move on" and attempted to stand upon their dignity, were seized by Inspector Jameson, who clicked their two heads together and danced them in among the prisoners as quick as a well-executed Irish jig. One murderous wretch leveled his ugly-looking horse-pistol at the head of an officer, and was about to fire, when another blue-coat clutched him by the neck from behind, and swung him around upon his back with such force as to send the weapon far away upon the pavement, where one barrel exploded.

These encounters were so frequent and rapid that the rowdies seemed amazed, and their courage oozed away.

Mr. Dannenbaum, proprietor of a dry-goods store on Eighth-avenue, near Twenty-fourth-street, states that while the firing was going on, a stalwart militia officer (he could not tell of what regiment) ran away from his command, and came to the iron-grated door of the store, almost frantic with alarm, and piteously begged to be admitted, which was not acceded to by Mr. Dannenbaum.

Mr. James E. Pratt states that a large, portly person, about the size and shape of Mr. James Fisk, Jr., rapidly "traveled" toward the side entrance of the Grand Opera-house, as soon as the first shot was fired. He was not seen again after that.

The Guard at the Government Buildings.

The Government buildings in Wall-street and vicinity were well guarded during Wednesday night. Superintendent Hillyer, at the Custom-house, made no addition to the usual guard over the building, but enjoined the eight watchmen on duty to exercise close vigilance, and not permit the entrance of strangers after the usual hours for closing. Mr. Hillyer did not deem it necessary to use the precautions which were employed by him on the occasion of the riot in 1863. Then he had large bombs, loaded with forty-second fuses, placed in each window, and ready to be rolled out among the crowd, where they would have burst and caused fearful destruction. Besides these weapons, the marines and sailors in the building had howitzers loaded with grape and canister. The Bank Note Company then occupied the upper portion of the building, and the employes filled tanks with acid, and arranged pumps, so as to throw the chemical upon any crowd who should attempt to ascend the staircase. Had the rioters gained access to the Custom-house on that occasion, they would have met with a reception which would have astonished them. It is proper to say that Superintendent Hillyer has means at his command for the defense of the Custom-house against assault which are equally as effectual as those he employed in 1863.

The guard at the Sub-treasury was increased on Wednesday night by the addition of nearly all the clerks. Every avenue was closed, and any attempt to enter would have been met with a volley which would have astonished the rioters.

At the Post-office, the guard consisted of two companies of the Sixty-ninth Regiment and a platoon of Police from the First Precinct. Postmaster Jones was on duty in the building all night, as also were the Superintendents of the various Divisions, and the Assistant Postmasters. The force of clerks on duty embraced veterans of the late war, who have not yet forgotten how to do execution with muskets, and they would have been found good marksmen had their services been called upon.

The Rioters at the Tombs.

Lively excitement was created about the Tombs, yesterday, by the appearance there of Capt. McDonald and Sergt. Douglass, with a squad of Police and detectives acting as escort to fifty prisoners, who were in custody on a charge of being implicated in Wednesday's disturbances. The alleged offenders were marched into the Police Court-room, and were arraigned separately before Justice Hogan. The impression conveyed by the looks of the most of them was an unfavorable one, and created a wish that some of them might be punished. They were mostly characterized by rough and hardened Celtic-looking faces, on which lawlessness and religious hatred were plainly stamped. There was a general feeling of approbation at their capture and their arraignment, although some uncertainty prevailed when the question of the probability of their trial and punishment was brought under discussion. The belief was strong, however, that the District-Attorney and other local law officials would hardly dare to defy public feeling by allowing the guilty ones to escape sentence. Stephen J. Meany, of the *Irish Democrat*, who offered his services as counsel to the Hibernian rioters gratis, was present in the Court-room.

The following statements were made by the Police in making their complaints:

Daniel H. Flynn was arrested by Officer Ira S. Garland, of the Twelfth Precinct, while in the act of flourishing a razor which he held in his hand, there being a large crowd around at the time. He was held for trial.

Thomas Wallace was arrested by Detective Officer Elder. In the possession of the prisoner were found three packages of cartridges and a box of percussion caps. The prisoner was surrounded by a dense crowd at the corner of Broadway and Fourteenth-street, and was cut and bleeding, as if recently engaged in fighting. He was held.

Martin Toxley, arrested by Detective Farley in Mott-street, had a loaded revolver on his person and was near a crowd. Held to answer.

John Montgomery was running away from the crowd at Hibernian Hall. He was discharged.

John J. Dorian was found with a trowel under his coat. He explained that he was a mason

Continued on Fifth Page.

FRANCE AND CUBA.

Commercial Relations of France with England.

Haussmann Again an Aspirant for Municipal Honors.

Rumors of Changes to be Made in the French Cabinet.

German Occupation Growing Irksome to the French.

Landing of Quesada in Cuba with 200 Venezuelans.

A Junction Effected with Several Cuban Leaders.

Wreck of the Steam-Ship City of Port-au-Prince in the Bahamas.

FRANCE.

Commercial Relations with Great Britain—Effective Strength of the Army—Cabinet Changes—Railway Accident.

PARIS, July 13.—The Government has dispatched a representative to England to endeavor to induce the British Government to consent to a modification of the Treaty of Commerce between France and England, bearing date Jan. 23, 1860. The Orleans Princes are about to pay a visit to M. Guizot. The Tuileries Gardens will shortly be opened to the public. The effective strength of the French Army is 230,000 men. Baron Haussmann is a candidate for office at the municipal elections. It is rumored that the Duke de Broglie will succeed M. Favre in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and that M. Ancel will take charge of the portfolio held by M. Larcy. M. de Saint Hilaire will replace M. Jules Simon in the Ministry of Public Instruction. A railway accident occurred yesterday at Voise, by which five persons were seriously injured.

Closing Places of Public Resort at Midnight—German Occupation Becoming Irksome.

PARIS, July 13.—Gen. L'Admirault, Military Commander of Paris, has officially notified the managers of the theatres, cafés, and other places of public resort, that they must close at midnight, as was formerly the case. The Deputies to the Assembly from the provinces occupied by the German troops are earnestly pressing upon President Thiers the policy of anticipating the future payments of German indemnity. It is said that M. Thiers encourages the idea, and that negotiations with Germany upon the subject have already been entered upon.

CUBA.

Landing of Quesada with Two Hundred Men—Sharp Encounters with the Spaniards—The Latter Reticent on the Result.

HAVANA, July 13.—The landing of Rafael Quesada with 200 Venezuelans on the morning of the 9th inst. at Ciego Santana de Lleo, ten leagues from Santiago de Cuba, is confirmed. Several engagements have taken place between the Spanish troops and the Venezuelans and insurgents, commanded by Luis Figueredo and Gaucho Vega, at Ciego Lareto and Santa Rosa. The official accounts state that a large number of the filibusters were either killed or wounded, and that some of the Spanish troops were also killed and wounded. A quantity of camp equipage belonging to the insurgents has been captured, also seven flags and ammunition, and fourteen carbines. The Spaniards continue the pursuit of the insurgents. Official telegrams remain silent about the movements of the steamer *Virginia*.

LOSS OF A STEAM-SHIP.

Wreck of the City of Port-au-Prince on the Bahamas—Statement of the Engineer.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—Engineer M. Scarbray, furnishes the following with regard to the loss of the steamer *City of Port-au-Prince*: We left New-York June 14, for Port-au-Prince. On the night of June 21, at 9 o'clock, we ran on Coral Reef on the northern end of Moyaguana Island, and commenced to leak badly. The crew remained on board until 4 A. M., the 22d, when they were compelled to leave, and taking boats proceeded down the coast of the island thirty miles to a negro settlement, where they arrived the same evening and remained until the night of Sunday, the 25th, when they left in a sloop for Inagua, ninety-five miles distant, and arrived there on the 27th. On the 1st of July, fifteen of the party took passage on board of the schooner *R. W. Godrey*, Capt. Garwood, for this port, and arrived here this morning. Capt. Jackson remained at Inagua, and would go to the wreck and see what could be saved, after which, with the First Mate, Chester, Chief Engineer Charles Tinkham, and a lady passenger, he would go to Port-au-Prince. The three stewards and two cooks left Inagua June 26, in a schooner for Boston. The following are the names of those who arrived at this port: Second Mate Prizzo, John Quin, William Butler, Henry Hill, coal trimmers; Walter Noble, Michael Hickson, David O'Brien, James Corey, John Prichard, Henry Pike, Alexander Sture and John Ford, all of whom unite in returning thanks to Capt. Garwood for his kindness and attention during the passage from Inagua.

Break in the Wyoming Canal—Two Mines Filled.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 13.—This morning a break of ninety feet in extent of surface occurred in the Wyoming Canal, two and a half miles from here, filling Enterprise and Burroughs collieries with water, and suspending operations for perhaps two months. The canal will be repaired in a week or ten days. The amount of damage has not been ascertained yet. No one was injured.

The Kuklux Subcommittee in South Carolina.

From a resident of Spartanburg, S. C., the Columbia (S. C.) *Phoenix* of the 11th inst. learns that the Sub Kuklux Committee had examined up to that date some twenty-five witnesses, and that the testimony in regard to outrages in that county is complete. Five members of the Kuklux have been arrested on warrants issued by United States Commissioner S. T. Poinier, Esq., and two of them have been bound over to appear at the United States Court at Greenville next month. The others have not yet had their examination, but the evidence against them is declared to be conclusive. The greatest excitement prevails throughout the county regarding the investigation.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Matters in Porto Rico—Important Election Results—Liberal Deputies to the Cortes—Influence Upon the Island Politics—Havana Journalism—Matters at Santiago—The Death of Colas—The Vomito.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 8, 1871.

The Republican Secession Party of Porto Rico, which calls itself the Reform Party, but which shares in reality the ideas held by the Cubans under CESPEDES, has gained a most decisive and important victory over the ultras and so-called Conservatives, the Radicals electing fourteen out of the fifteen Deputies to the Spanish Cortes to which the island of Porto Rico is entitled. The Spaniards elected but one man, Gen. SAUR, Ex-Captain-General of the island, and their candidate for the district of the capital, where the Spaniards are in a majority, owing to the large number of officials and ex-officials there residing, and the fact that three battalions of regulars are quartered there, every soldier who knows how to read and write being allowed to vote. The importance of this defeat of the Spanish party cannot be over-estimated, and the shrewdness and sagacity of the opposition in having thus "effected a revolution and obtained control of the island of Porto Rico by peaceful means, breaking the power and destroying the prestige of Spain," calls for the admiration of the public, and shows conclusively that the Cuban leaders could have done exactly the same thing had they been more prudent, cool and patriotic, and less ambitious. The Porto Rico radical leaders, with great foresight, preferred the title of a Deputy to the Spanish Cortes to that of a Colonel or General of Revolutionists. Instead of burning plantations, they teach and enlighten the ignorant; instead of shouting "Death to Spain," and making a military display, they say "Long live Spain and Porto Rico," while every day that passes makes the Radical Party more of a unit; the people has felt its power, and will not easily relinquish it. The so-called *tibios* (lukewarms) must decide to join either the Spanish or Radical parties, as a half-way party is impossible and the Radical Party necessarily will obtain the lion's share. Autocratic laws and their promulgation are now shelved among the relics of a time gone by, and the Government in Madrid, no matter who may be in power, will be compelled to listen to the remonstrances of these fourteen Deputies, who as so many votes will always suit as a bone of contention to be used by the opposition party to attack the Government. A member from Porto Rico will be listened to with more attention if speaking on affairs connected with the island, than a member from some Spanish province, who has never seen the island, and Spanish officials will be careful how they act, as their conduct can easily be brought before Congress by these Radical members, who will embrace every opportunity to discredit the officials sent from Spain. I am of opinion that Porto Rico will obtain a special legislative council to make laws for the island before the end of two years, and will resemble in autonomy and Parliament, Canada and Australia. This is the aim and object of the Porto Ricans, and although Spain might grumble and feel hurt for awhile, it is certain that she would not engage in another war on that account, to cause the destruction of the country and in the end result in its complete independence. Even now there are rumors that a part of the Radical Party intends to rise against the Spaniards, but the number of these extremists is small and the leaders are opposed to the scheme.

PRESS VIEWS.

The *Voz de Cuba* is convinced that sooner or later Spanish dominion must cease, and exclaims: "Are the enemies of Spain convinced that the field on which the Spanish Americas are lost is not the battle-field; it is the field of intrigue—it is Madrid!" The *Voz* is correct, but what a commentary on Spanish patriotism and national pride, for which Spaniards were once so famous, and stood foremost among all nations, lies in this short sentence of the *Voz!* And then the *Voz*, after announcing the election of Gen. SAUR, and modestly asserting that he is worth as much as ten of his opponents, and recapitulating the possibilities and strength of their opponents, comes out with the usual final argument by saying: "Against all the intrigues we will, if necessary, oppose our bayonets." Bayonets alone will not do it, and the immense efforts made at the capital, the threats and persuasions used, and the large quantities of money spent by the wealthy Spaniards and their adherents, all these were needed to secure the election of Gen. SAUR as the solitary representative of the Spanish element in a Spanish country. Two editors of the radical journal *El Progreso*, and the celebrated BALDIOROTHY DE CASTRO, whose political ideas are well known, are among the elected Deputies. The whole number of voters in Porto Rico is given as 19,931, of which number 5,866 are entitled to vote because they pay a yearly tax of $8 and over, while the remaining 14,065 vote because they can read and write. The election has for the present killed the projects of the extremists, whose intention it was to get up a revolution. In a few days, the excitement consequent on the election, the new and pet toy painted with poisonous colors, will have passed away, and then the future only can tell whether the Spaniards will be foolish enough to try and undo what can't be helped, and what the progress of civilization is producing everywhere—the right of man to govern and to aid in making the laws which are to govern him.

THE LOCAL ELECTIONS.

The Porto Rico election will not be without influence on affairs in Cuba, where this same election question is now approaching a crisis. The opposition party in the Spanish Cortes, and many members of the Government Party are in favor of having elections held in this island. Positive orders have been received ordering the authorities to hold them, but the Casino Español and Volunteer element, well aware of the great danger which threatens the ultra party they represent, are bitterly opposed to them, and in accordance with this opposition, the authorities are doing their utmost to delay the formation of electoral lists, and consequently the holding of an election. The first difficulty has already arisen, one which of itself gives a very plain warning of the many troubles to come, and at the same time exposing the peculiarities of Havana journals and journalism.

HAVANA JOURNALISM.

On Wednesday last the *Voz de Cuba* announced, to the surprise of the populace, a fact already known to the initiated few. It announced the withdrawal from the directorship of Mr. JOSE RUIZ DE LEON, who formerly held the same position on the *Diario*. In order to illustrate Mr. RUIZ's position it is necessary to state that all Havana journals are joint-stock concerns, where the shareholders elect the editor-in-chief, who is always a man representing the same political ideas as these stockholders, and if he wanders a little from the laid-out path in his editorials, he is quietly reminded by the Executive Committee or Directors that he must change his course. Mr. RUIZ is an intelligent and independent man in many respects, and as he has different ideas on religious questions and also on political ones from those held by the shareholders, difficulties arose, and Mr. RUIZ could no longer hold his position without degrading himself to the level of many other Havana journalists. The shareholders of the *Diario* and *Voz de Cuba* are composed principally of ultra defenders of the Pope, not from religious convictions so much as from a political point of view, strenuous upholders of slavery, which their former education as slave traders has eminently fitted many of them to be, and opposed to all kinds of innovation. The successor of M. RUIZ is Mr. JOSE TRIAY, a rising young journalist and former printer, active, ambitious and intelligent. As a bona fide journalist he is the best in the island, his style being forcible, clear and elegant, and his fitness for the position of director of an Havana journal being further illustrated by the fact that he will write in accordance with the ideas of the stockholders, and deport himself in his writings as a rancid ultra Pope-upholding Spaniard ought to do, in direct opposition to his own ideas on these subjects. If left alone he will make a mark. But another reason existed for Mr. RUIZ's resignation—his self-respect and pride were wounded because many of the *Voz de Cuba* stockholders subscribed liberally toward the fund of starting a new journal called the *Centinela*, to be edited by Mr. GIL GELPI, the ex-editor and proprietor of the defunct *Prensa*. Mr. GELPI is now in New-York to purchase the necessary materials, and his journal will, when started, furnish an abundance of matter for discussion, as Mr. GELPI's devotion to the old régime, and his antiquated notions concerning politics and religion are at times so contrary to what we call the spirit of the age that they cause surprise even among the retrogressists. On commercial and naval matters Mr. GELPI is an authority to be listened to, and when discussing topics connected with commerce and shipping he is always impartial and correct.

MATTERS AT SANTIAGO.

Thousands of queer rumors have been in circulation about the late occurrences at Santiago de Cuba. It was stated that Gen. PALANCA had a row with the Volunteers and had *fought* them with the aid of the navy; that his son, a number of sailors and several dozen of Volunteers had been killed, &c., &c. The following appears to be the correct story: Since the discovery of the Villa del Cobre conspiracy, about two hundred persons, many of them Spaniards, have been arrested, and about seventy have been executed, of whom over half were Spaniards and eleven Spanish Volunteers. One of the latest arrests was that of JUAN COLAS, a rich and respected planter, and as proof being alleged to exist, and numerous telegrams being sent on his behalf to Spain, "COLAS was pardoned before he was tried." This infuriated the Volunteers; the Captain then on guard broke his sword, and the Spaniards who had allowed the trials to go on, irrespective as to who was being tried—Spaniard, Volunteer, and Cuban—swore that COLAS should not be liberated. An outbreak seemed inevitable. Gen. PALANCA, being a cool and talented man, addressed the Volunteers, told them that the pardon would be disregarded, and that the trial should go on, appointing Col. CASINAL, a great favorite in Santiago, as Judge Advocate. This allayed all hostile demonstrations, comparative peace was re-established and on the following day or two days after Mr. COLAS was found dead in his cell, the excitement of the past few days having killed him. Although the Cubans allege that such is not the case, the inquest, however, proved it to be the truth.

THE VOMITO.

The Segundo Cabo, Gen. CEBOLLINO, is down with the vomito. His daughter-in-law died of the same disease on Saturday last, and several other members of his family are suffering from the reigning epidemic. QUASIMODO.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

The New Education System—Details of the Scheme—The Sunday Question—An Old Statute—Fanatics' Work.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 1, 1871.

Last year an act of Parliament was passed providing for the establishment of schools throughout the country, paid for and managed by the rate-payers. Hitherto there have been no schools directly maintained at the public expense in England. The municipal bodies have had nothing to do with education, and the State has been content to encourage schools established by voluntary enterprise by means of what are called "grants in aid," awarded in proportion to the size and efficiency of each school. A few years ago there was a tremendous conflict over the question of efficiency. Mr. LOWE, who was then the Education Minister, insisted upon "payment by results;" that is to say, he required some proof that the children had really been educated before he allowed a grant. The clergymen and country gentlemen who mostly manage the schools were horrified at this proposal, and resisted it with all their might. But Mr. LOWE was strong enough to carry it, though they had their revenge on him in another way. For many reasons the system of grants, even thus guarded, is a bad one, the chief objection to it being that it is a contrivance for greasing the fat sow's ear. Districts in which there is a large number of willing rich people get a good share of the Government money, because they spend freely on the schools, while poor districts get little or nothing. The new act is permissive in the first instance. It is left to each district to decide whether it will elect a school board and take up the matter for itself, though there is a subsequent power on the part of the Privy Council to see that schools are provided if they are deemed necessary. In the course of the last Winter and Spring a good many boards were elected, and some of them have already got to work. London has not been behindhand in this respect. It has appointed officers to look up neglected children—street Arabs, as the phrase is—and it has also framed a scheme of education of a very complete and thorough character. There are to be infant, junior and senior schools. Boys and girls are to be trained together in the first, the combination is to be discretionary in the second, and in the senior schools boys and girls are to be kept apart. In the junior and senior schools the proportion of teachers is to be sixteen for every five hundred children—an ample staff, I should say. The hours of instruction are to be five hours daily for five days a week. Corporal punishment, though deprecated, is to be permitted on condition that every case is formally recorded, and that the power of inflicting it is to rest solely with the head teacher. Music and drill are to be taught in every school as part of the regular course. The Bible is to be read, with such explanations and instruction in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacity of the children, but without any attempt to attach children to any particular denomination. Children in the infant schools are to be taught morality and religion, reading, writing and arithmetic, object lessons of a simple character, with some such exercise of the hand and eyes as is given in the Kindergarten system. In the junior and senior schools, the essential subjects are as follows: Morality and religion, the three Rs, reading, writing and arithmetic; English grammar in senior schools, with mensuration in senior boys' school; systematized object lessons, embracing in the six school years a course of elementary instruction in physical science; the history of Britain, elementary geography, elementary social economy, elementary drawing; in girls' schools, plain needle-work and cutting-out. The discretionary subjects are to be algebra and geometry; Latin or a modern language.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

Chicago, I observe, is greatly agitated just now on the Sunday question. People here are also much exercised on the subject. Regardless of the rioting which attended a former effort to deprive the people of their Sunday beer, the House of Commons last week gave a second reading to a bill for suppressing the sale of liquor on Sunday, except to lodgers or bona fide travelers. It is true the bill was passed through this stage on the understanding that it should be considerably modified, the public houses being allowed to open for two hours in the middle of the day and for other two hours at night. But by this time there were symptoms of a formidable agitation against any further restrictions on the Sunday liquor trade, and when the bill next came before the House it was, notwithstanding the support of the Government, summarily rejected. In other respects the law as to Sunday trading is extremely confused and unsatisfactory, and is causing a good deal of trouble. With the exception of the special enactment as to public houses, the only law on the subject is an old statute of CHARLES II., which prohibits everybody from following their trade or occupation on that day, an exception being allowed only in the case of venders of milk and mackerel, as being commodities which must be sold fresh. Most of the Magistrates refuse to enforce this law, holding that it is obsolete and a dead letter, but one of them, more scrupulous—or perhaps I should say mor[e] pedantic—than the rest, deems himself bound to [illegible] good law, since it has never been repealed by Parliament.

FANATICS' WORK.

Some of the fanatics have organized a regular [illegible] of persecutions, which are all taken before this Magistrate, who has himself no sympathy with the movement, but feels obliged to convict and fine the offenders. For some months past the agent of this association, a converted navvy, or something of that sort, who is now styled "reverend," has been engaged in a sharp crusade against all the little shop-keepers of Kensington and Fulham, poor old women who sell sweet stuff and oranges, lemonade-dealers, tobacconists in a small way, who sell Sunday papers and penny cigars. The reverend gentleman goes about, with a hired "witness" at his heels, takes note of all the shops that are open on Sunday, and keeps on pulling up the shop-keepers before the Magistrate, and getting them fined week after week. One day the Sabbatarian course was much discredited by the "witness" being found speechlessly drunk, propped up against the railing in the open street and in broad daylight. Perhaps with a view to make up for this unhappy incident, the reverend "compurgator," as he would have been styled in the old Puritan days, determined to fly at higher game. So he summoned the Marquis of LORNE's coachman for driving his Lordship and the Princess to church on Sunday. It was argued that this could not be a case of necessity, as the church was only a quarter of a mile distant, and the Princess and her husband being healthy young people, could easily walk that short distance. On the other hand, it might have been urged that if they had gone on foot they would certainly have been mobbed. The Magistrate, however, did not go into that question, for he found that the act specified "artificers," and the coachman did not, in his opinion, fall under that category. F. J. H.

PARIS.

The Right of Reunion—Tone of Electoral Meetings—A Difficult Definition—"A Republic Without Republicans"—Gambetta's Popularity.

June 29 Correspondence of the London Times.

The military authorities have granted permission for public meetings to be held during the days immediately preceding the elections, in spite of the state of siege. One of these was held last night at the Casino Cadet, at which I was present. The hall was crowded with a respectable audience, and, though all French meetings are tumultuous and irregular in their proceedings, the noise and impatience by which they are usually characterized were comparatively subdued. To judge by these manifestations, the political tendency of the meeting was Advanced Liberal, and the favorite question which was addressed to a candidate to test the sincerity of his devotion to Republican principles, was: "Do you place the Republic above universal suffrage?" The first candidate whom I heard reply to this question was a doctor, who had already announced that his Republican sentiments were to be found in the numerous medical books which he had written, and who bored his auditors by dwelling much on the advantage of primary education for the poor. They did not see the point of this till he brought it to bear on the ignorance of the voter who, under universal suffrage, was intrusted with the franchise which he was unfit to exercise. In this gentleman's opinion the only persons to whom the suffrage should be extended were those of true Republican principles; the vote of the uneducated poor should certainly not be admitted to weigh for a moment against the Republic. This latest phase of advanced liberality and toleration was received with tumultuous applause. He was then asked to define a republic. In spite of his learning and medical acquirements, he was no better qualified to do this than the rest of his countrymen, and, after asserting it to be *Res publica*, stuck hopelessly, and finally broke down, amid shouts of laughter and clapping of hands, which was not so complimentary as it sounded, for on being proposed to the meeting he was rejected unanimously. M. ATHANESE COQUEREL, the celebrated Protestant pastor, always a favorite with a Paris political audience, fared much better. Fortunately he was not required to define a republic, and wisely abstained from any attempt to do so; and, as for putting the Republic above universal suffrage, that, he said, he certainly did, in the sense that, if even nobody else wanted a republic, he should always continue to want one, even though deprived by the majority of the power of having it. It is an interesting and instructive lesson to observe these fanatic lovers of liberty, who invoked universal suffrage as a sacred right, puzzled what to do with it now that it is working against them, and all in favor of curtailing the privileges of their fellow-citizens who may think differently from themselves; this sovereign people abdicating its own sovereignty on the ground that it is too great a fool to exercise it, and invoking the Republican form of Government in a country where there are no Republicans, because it insures absolute ascendency to the minority, and offers a system by which the many can be governed, and if necessary coerced by the few. It has only lately dawned upon me why the formula of a "Republic without Republicans," which even M. COQUEREL indulged in, has become so popular. A republic with republicans insures equal rights and liberties, under certain limitations, to all men; but a republic without republicans means a government opposed to the wishes of the country, and affords the governing body the privileges and enjoyments of absolute and despotic power. Meantime it is the fashion for men, especially in Paris, to call themselves Republicans, just as people generally call themselves Christians, without attempting to go to the root of the matter. As for M. COQUEREL, the strong point in his speech was hatred and fear of the clerical party. No monarch, he said, could be established in France excepting by the aid and assistance of the clerical party. That party would require something in return. That something, we had a right to assume from the agitation of the clerical party in France on the subject now, would be a military crusade in favor of the Temporal Power, and in view of these contingencies he was opposed to monarchy. It is impossible to deny the soundness of this reasoning, and the speaker gave point to his argument by drawing an amusing parallel between the position which the capital of Italy occupies in reference to the country at large, and that of Paris toward France. He was adopted unanimously, and amid loud applause, as a candidate by the meeting. It is a remarkable feature of French meetings that there is seldom any division of opinion excepting between individuals. There are personal quarrels and interruptions of all sorts, but the magnetic sympathy of the mass is so strong that they all intuitively go together; they seem instinctively to feel in which direction the current of sentiment is running, and to flow into it; while if there are dissentients who remain so to the end, they are quite unable to make their influence felt, and seldom attempt it. For instance, at the close of the meeting the name of GAMBETTA was proposed as a candidate and received with loud applause. He was adopted as a candidate with apparent unanimity, but I observed many who refused to hold up their hands and looked disgusted, although they did not venture to enter a protest.

EGYPT.

Warlike Preparations of the Khedive—Heavy Purchases of Artillery, Torpedoes and Ammunition.

Alexandria (June 17) Correspondence of London Echo.

The visit of the Imperial Commissioner has not induced the slightest modification in the proceedings of the Khedive; armaments and fortifications are persevered with in a manner which leaves little room for doubt as to the ultimate intentions of ISHMAIL PASHA. In the eyes of those who see clearly through Egyptian affairs, the mission of NEVRES PASHA was but a mystification. The Chamberlain is a highly entertaining and festive gentleman, full of drolleries, and withal reputed honest; but he was out of place in his late mission, and was overmatched by the men with whom he had to deal. ZECHI PASHA and ABRAHAM BEY nursed him assiduously during his stay in Cairo, never losing sight of him, never giving him a chance of looking about him, but keeping him in a perpetual whirl of festivity from the hour of his arrival to that of his departure, so that the ex-jester never even went outside the city to look into the matters which had given rise to his mission, and left the country imbued with the most cheerful impressions of everything connected with it. I will mention a few facts which lead most observant men in Egypt to conclude that the Khedive meditates striking a blow for his independence. First as regards troops. The Imperial restriction as regards the number of these is evaded by only keeping the men in the ranks long enough to make soldiers of them, and then sending them back to their homes and filling their places with new recruits, who, in their turn, are dismissed to make room for others. By this simple plan all the able-bodied men in the principality are being made efficient soldiers, who can be promptly called together on any emergency. Then, as regards armaments. The Khedive has made a contract with Mr. JAY, the inventor of the torpedoes which did such deadly service at Mobile, for a number of these engines to be placed in the Red Sea, the Suez Canal, and on the Mediterranean coast. In one of the Viceroy's steamers Mr. JAY has made a minute examination of these waters, and on his report a number of those moveable torpedoes which, being submerged a few feet under water, are directed in their movements by electricity, have been ordered. Again, Mr. CHARLES KNAPP, a manufacturer of the famous "Rodman" guns, and who has a permanent agent [illegible] Egypt a personal [illegible] contract in his pocket for [illegible] with [illegible] consignment [illegible] has been dispatched by [illegible] to treat with Mr. KRUPP for a number of heavy guns on the principle invented by him, which are destined for the fortresses on the Canal. These latter, all that the Khédive, or NEVRES, or any one else may say to the contrary notwithstanding, are being pushed forward rapidly toward completion. To supply powder for all this iron two factories are in full work—the one at Boulac, the other in the desert, twelve miles from Cairo, where, under the direction of Gen. RHETT, of "Confederate" military fame, two sorts of powder are made, one for small arms, one for field service guns, and the other for fortress guns of heavy calibre. These facts seem to speak for themselves too distinctly to render any comment upon them necessary.

EDUCATION IN EUROPE.

Deficiencies of France and Advantages of Germany—Deplorable Cases of Ignorance in High Places.

M. LEON GAUTIER argues in the *Revue des Questions Historiques* that the chief cause of the downfall of France was her vicious system of education. "Our present misfortunes," he says, "do not proceed from the luck of our enemies, but from our internal corruption. It is our vices that are killing us. * * * Not long ago, A. COCHIN said, with his usual acuteness, 'We are a clever nation which does not work, and we have been beaten by a nation which works but is not clever.' O, Frenchmen! clever and charming people that you are, ponder well these words, which are the key to our misfortunes! We are the most amiable and indolent of nations. * * * To say all in a few words, the ignorance of the French officers was indescribably great. Our young men came full of fire and light from the Ecole Polytechnique or Saint-Cyr; the life of the garrisons extinguished them in a few days. A sub-lieutenant of five-and-twenty was in a short time as used-up (*usé*) as the oldest captain of his regiment; and that is saying much. * * * In the Ecole Polytechnique the young men were at least kept to their work by the hope of getting a good place in the examination. * * * But in the Ecole d'Application at Metz it was otherwise: their zeal cooled down in an extraordinary degree. I believe I am right in saying that certain German officers who were sent to Metz for study were the most diligent of the military students in that town. At Saint-Cyr it was the same thing; men worked until they passed their examination, but no longer. In this school especially geography and literature were held in contempt. Its eminent professor of geography, Herr BROUTTA, used to lecture before an audience of five, while two or three hundred young men were playing billiards close at hand. The worst example in this respect was given by officers of the highest rank. Among those who distinguished themselves by their scandalous ignorance of geography was the Ex-Emperor. Shortly after the beginning of the Mexican war, NAPOLEON III. asked to be shown on the map where Vera Cruz and Puebla are—a fact for which I can vouch. There were many Generals who openly professed their contempt for science. When Gen. FROSSARD, as President of the Council-General of the Haute-Marne, visited the archives of that Department (of which I was the keeper) he said in my presence these memorable words: 'Why not burn half of these old papers?' Now these very archives contain the richest material for the history and geography of France. And Gen. FROSSARD was an officer of engineers and afterward tutor to the Prince Imperial! These words remind me of the saying of another General, who was Inspector of the Military schools. 'It is very creditable to you that you work,' said he, '*mes enfants*; as for me, I have become what I am without that.' The regimental schools exist only on paper. Any officer who worked was pointed at as an eccentric character." After citing numerous instances of the ignorance of the geography of their own country shown by the French Generals during the late war, and of the knowledge of every road and strategical position possessed by the Germans, M. GAUTIER proceeds as follows: "How are we to help ourselves? There is but one means—by work. Physical and political geography must be thoroughly taught in every college and school, not by a professor of general knowledge, but by a man specially qualified for such teaching. We must give up the folly of studying the old stereotyped plans of fortresses in our military schools; we must see with our own eyes, learn in the schools and camps of other nations. * * * Above all things, education should be decentralized. If we do not reform our university system we are lost. In her universities lies Germany's strength and the secret of her triumphs. We must have twenty universities in France; we must get rid of many abuses, the most dangerous of which is that mania for fine speaking which is so much in fashion at the College de France and the Sorbonne. Lectures in France are merely exhibitions of eloquence. The Professor wishes for a brilliant circle of hearers of both sexes, and arranges his lecture accordingly. If he is not so fortunate as to see ladies sit at his feet, he touches on the political opinions of the young men who hear him. This is very pleasant and clever, but it is of no use. The students leave the lecture-room as ignorant as they are delighted."

ROME.

Inauguration of the Kingdom's Court of Assizes—Installation of the Government.

June 24, Correspondence of London Echo.

One of the most remarkable events of the past week was the inauguration of the Court of Assizes in the Grand Aula of San Filippo Neri, on Tuesday. This important ceremony took place in the presence of the Royal Commissioner, GADDA, all the representatives of the political and military authorities, and several superior officers of the National Guard. The reserved seats were occupied by many important citizens, and in the Aula itself there was a vast crowd of people. At 11 o'clock A. M., the Court, composed of President DE LECTIS and the Judges, GIOVAGNOLI and RUGA, entered. The President ordered the royal decree to be read instituting in Rome the Court of Assizes. Cavalier MUNICCHI, Procurator of the King, then made a speech, explaining and demonstrating the advantages of the institution of trial by jury; then followed a speech from the President, and business commenced.

GOVERNMENT INSTALLATION.

I spent great part of a morning lately visiting some of the vast convents and palaces which are being transformed from silent and almost uninhabited solitudes into the scenes where the heart of a nation is to beat, and its busy life to be carried on. It seems incredible that such an immense area of ground as the cloisters of S. FILIPPO NERI cover could be appropriated to two dozens of idle monks, who did not care even to keep their noble galleries and staircases clean! But without occupying space with such a worn-out, and, it is to be hoped, vanishing subject as Roman untidiness, I would hasten to mention the wonderful hundred days' work at Palazzo Madama, now the Senate House. The Italian House of Lords occupies the central court, into which the posts and diligences formerly drove to deposit the bags and boxes of correspondence, and where letters were once consigned to cavernous recesses on the right hand corner. The foundations of the chamber are eight metres deep; the walls are panelled with mahogany and maple; the ceiling painted in grand medallions, representing the moral virtues and views of the principal cities of Italy; the gilt railings of the galleries were finished; the benches were ready, all except the blue velvet cushions; and the most important part of the flooring seemed completed. A Royal suite of saloons has been cleared out, the walls papered, and the ceilings restored—or in several cases where the ancient decorations remain—merely freed from dust and cobwebs. Three hundred workmen were employed there night and day. It seems hardly possible that the Chamber of Deputies at the Palace of Monte Citorio could be ready next month, but the works were too busy and complicated to permit of one having more than an outside view into a labyrinth of beams.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Miscellaneous Intelligence from Guatemala, Honduras, Chili and Peru.

From the Panama Star & Herald.

GUATEMALA.

The *Official Gaceta*, of the 11th June, has the following bulletins about the revolution in the State: On the 7th his Excellency the President took the command of the forces against the rebels, and left the capital at the above date, the Ministers remaining in charge of the Government. The Corregidor of Escuintla informs the Government that a group of men on horse and foot attacked the barracks of that place, but were beaten off. The General commanding at Huehuetenango communicates that MENDEZ CRUZ, after threatening that place, had retired on Chiantla, where he put in jail the members of the municipality. VITERI had separated from them in Chiantla, and joined GARCIA and BARRIOS in Antigua. There they exacted a forced loan of $1,000. They got $600. The chiefs of the revolution are said to be on bad terms with each other. Private letters relate that the General in command of the department, Quezaltenango, having abandoned that place, a party belonging to MENDEZ CRUZ occupied it, burnt houses, let the prisoners out of the jail, and demanded $800, which was given them. They tried to make the citizens pronounce against the Government but did not succeed. After this they retired. Reports from Jalpatagua said that the territory had been invaded on the side of the hacienda of Montufar, by a small party under ANGEL ARANA. They were supposed to be aided by people belonging to the frontiers of Salvador; but as the two Governments are on good terms it is supposed the Government of Salvador was ignorant of the fact, and would take measures to remedy it. Our correspondent in Guatemala, under date of June 13, says: "Respecting the present revolution there is but [illegible] of course, [illegible] the country and business, and [illegible] rather broad [illegible] now. In the last two weeks it grew rather serious, and many fear it will be [illegible] of the present Government. A few days ago the President left for the Altos with about one thousand men, and it is generally stated, but very indifferently armed, and very unwilling to fight against the superior arms of the revolutionary party. The Government troops were already routed two or three times, and GARCIA GRANADOS was even at the Antigua, Guatemala, but only for a day or two. At this moment we take all informations about the movements of the President, but hourly expect important news. The property on the Aguardiente Company is everywhere destroyed, and the losses of this Company are already very heavy."

HONDURAS.

From this Republic we have the *Clarin Oficial* of the 7th and 11th June. President MEDINA says that the triumph of the arms of Honduras over the Government of Ex-President DUEÑAS in Salvador has been complete, and that peace is now so firmly established between the two Republics that those who would promote further disturbances have no chance of doing so. In consequence, a general amnesty has been decreed for all political offenders, except those who adhered to the faction of Gen. XATRUCH. With No. 16 of the *Clarin*, its publication will cease—to be replaced by the *Gaceta Oficial*.

CHILI.

Congress was formally opened on the 1st of June, by His Excellency the President of the Republic. At the commencement of his speech the President refers to the treaty signed in Lima on the 2d January, 1869, by which the allied Republics and Spain accepted the mediation of the Washington Cabinet, and which treaty paved the way for the armistice just signed at Washington, the particulars of which are already known to our readers. The relations of Chili with the allied Republics are, notwithstanding the changes of government experienced by some of them, of the most cordial kind. With the view of promoting concord and unity of feeling among the American Republics, they have been invited to exchange their literary productions, to multiply the means of communication with each other, and finally, to adopt many other measures calculated to promote a feeling of good-will among them.

PERU.

The letters received from our Lima correspondent bear date of the 14th inst. The Government of Peru, we are informed, has been for some time cognizant of attempts made in London to damage its credit abroad, and more especially by statements respecting the decrease and early disappearance of those singular sources of wealth and importance—the Guano Islands. About two years ago, when the excitement respecting the celebrated Dreyfus question was at its height, some of the enemies of Peru in England and France sought to injure the credit enjoyed by the Government in those countries, but the steps taken by the Peruvian financial agents toward defeating these attempts were signally successful. Our correspondent informs us that, at the present time it is being considered by the Minister of the Treasury whether a publication of the extent of the deposits of guano yet remaining would not be the most satisfactory vindication of the resources of Peru. . . . The confidence felt in the continuance of public tranquillity, and the near approach of the elections also contribute to augment the generally satisfactory state of things. Mr. MANUEL PARDO is still the most prominent of the candidates, his only formidable rival, Dr. UREÑA, not having been as successful as was hoped for in securing the assistance and support of the Church party. Mr. PARDO continued to spare no effort for the triumph of his campaign, and Peru was gazing admiringly upon the novel spectacle for her of an electoral struggle progressing systematically and peacefully. Mr. PARDO's well-known financial ability will, if his election is achieved, go far toward filling the loss of the present able Minister, Dr. PIEROLA. . . . An incident had occurred in Lima, giving rise to great excitement among the people generally, but fortunately arranged satisfactorily at the date of our correspondence. A trouble, purely personal, between Cols. GARRIDO and GUTIERREZ, the latter a favorite with President BALTA, led to an altercation in the street, and the arrest of GARRIDO by the police, at the instigation of GUTIERREZ. GARRIDO was taken to the barracks where Col. GUTIERREZ's battalion was stationed, and there, by order of the latter, received a flogging at the hands of the common soldiers of the corps. Such an unheard-of outrage against law and decency awakened in a moment the indignation of Lima; the papers teemed with calls upon the Government to punish the officer who thus dared to make himself judge, jury and headsman at once; the standing Committee of Congress threatened the Executive with impeachment if the criminal was not immediately given up to justice, and finally the order was issued for the arrest of GUTIERREZ, the President refusing his petition to be tried by court-martial, and placing him at the disposal of the criminal Courts. This pacified the people, and it is hoped that the punishment designated by the law for the infliction of flogging—four years in the Penitentiary—will be the result of GUTIERREZ's conduct.

OBITUARY.

Prof. Horace Webster.

The announcement of the death of HORACE WEBSTER, LL.D., which occurred at Geneva, N. Y., on Wednesday last, caused a feeling of deep sorrow among those who knew him in this City. He had a very large circle of acquaintance among the Faculty and Alumni of the College of New-York, of which he was the President for many years, and was greatly esteemed for his kind disposition and his high attainments. He was born in Vermont about the close of the eighteenth century, and at the time of his death was one of the oldest graduates of the United States Military Academy. He graduated from there in 1818, and was promoted to be a Second Lieutenant of Infantry. He served as Assistant Professor of Mathematics at the Academy from 1818 to 1825, after which he resigned and took the position of Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at Geneva College. He became Principal of the New-York Free Academy at the time of its formation in 1848, and was retained in his place when its name was changed to the Free College. For a long time he acted as Professor of Moral, Intellectual and Political Philosophy at the Academy, or College, as it is now termed. He retired from the Presidency of the College in 1869. Among the degrees which he had conferred on him was that of A. M. by Nassau Hall at Princeton; LL.D., by Columbia College and by Kenyon College of Ohio; and M. D., by the University of Pennsylvania.

Franklin S. Kinney.

Died at Chiavenna, Italy, Hon. FRANKLIN S. KINNEY, an old and well-known resident of New-York City. Mr. KINNEY was born in Aurora, in Cayuga County, in this State. In early life he removed to this City, where he was a prominent practitioner under the old Chancery system. He resided in New-Jersey for many years, and became identified with the educational interests in that State, being a trustee for the Normal and Farnam's preparatory schools. He was also prominent in politics, representing New-Jersey as Commissioner to the World's Industrial Exhibition in 1851. He leaves a large circle of distinguished friends among the old residents of this City and New-Jersey.

The Revision of the Statutes.

There is a probability that the long-continued labors upon the revision of the statutes of the United States will, within a short time, produce some useful results. Those statutes, in the present official edition, fill sixteen closely-printed royal octavo volumes. They are not only bulky and expensive, but also confused, contradictory and uncertain. It costs a man a good deal to buy the set, it tires him out to carry them home, and when he has them spread out upon his own table, it is a day's work to ascertain what is the present law upon a given point, so irregular are the methods and so many have been the changes of our national legislation.

It was Senator SUMNER, we believe, who first influentially urged upon Congress the importance of establishing a revised and condensed edition of these statutes. This was a dozen years ago. President LINCOLN gave the plan an earnest indorsement in his first annual Message. The war, which embarrassed and delayed all projects of civil reform, deferred this; but in 1866 the necessary legislation was perfected, and a board of three Commissioners was appointed to revise the Statute laws of the nation. The Commissioners were instructed to select from the entire body of the statutes all those which are of a "general and permanent" character; to arrange them in a convenient order of subjects, to revise and condense the language in which they are expressed, and to reprint them, with convenient captions and indices, and submit them to Congress for enactment if approved.

The Commissioners at first appointed Mr. CALEB CUSHING, one of the ablest men for such tasks, at the head of the work, pursued the task for a considerable time, and accomplished important preliminary results. A scheme of classification was framed, adapted to embrace all the existing statutes of the United States in a convenient, logical order. Only those who have made the attempt to classify numerous topics in an order which shall satisfy all varieties of mental organization can appreciate the [illegible] and difficulty of this task. Methods of [illegible] were devised. The questions of detail, of style, typography, &c., incident to the completion of such a work were determined. And the laws upon several important subjects were revised and prepared for the action of Congress. The printed report of the Board embraced the entire law of patents, of copyrights, of the army, of the navy, of the postal service, and of some other less-popularly important subjects.

The time allowed by the original law for completing the work expired before the task was accomplished. The project was not, however, abandoned. Messrs. CONKLING in the Senate, and POLAND in the House of Representatives, as Chairman of the respective Committees on the Revision of the Laws, called the attention of Congress anew to the subject, and framed the necessary legislation to continue the work, which was passed. A new Commission, to complete what their predecessors had begun, was authorized. This Board, pursuing the task from the stand-point attained by the former one, have completed an entire arrangement of all the sections of the statutes, according to the classification proposed, and are commencing to print and circulate for the suggestions of citizens who may be interested to examine the revision, the new edition of the laws on the various topics which complete the work.

We have received the first pamphlet issued by the new Commission, comprising some general provisions introductory to and explanatory of the entire revision. They indicate care in the performance of the work, a conscientious abstinence from novelties and innovations, and a cordial willingness to receive and profit by the suggestions of all friends of the reform. And this installment encourages the expectation that there may be at no distant day an authoritative, concise and low-priced compend of our national laws.

THE PEOPLE'S VERDICT.

The shame rests at last on Tammany Hall.—*Newark Advertiser.*

MAYOR HALL, in dictating the order which was signed by Superintendent KELSO, showed an utter ignorance of the laws which he has sworn to execute.—*New-Haven Palladium.*

Can it be possible that our Governor don't read the papers? It is strange that he was in ignorance of what every intelligent laboring man and school-boy in the State was thoroughly posted about.—*Auburn Advertiser.*

If the right of men to meet and walk in procession, so long as they neither violate any law nor infringe upon the equal right of other men, is disputed, and men openly censure and threaten to trample it under foot, the first and sole duty is its vindication.—*Rochester Union. (Democratic.)*

No one dreamed for a moment that the civic authorities in New-York would hesitate as to their duty. It was a false idea of humanity that led them to surrender a right in order to avoid a dangerous collision.—*Albany Argus. (Democratic.)*

It is humiliating to see the Democratic authorities of New-York City cower before the threatenings of a mob.—*Chicago Evening Journal.*

No party is strong enough to incur the odium of trampling on the rights of the people, or withholding from one society or sect the privilege freely granted to all others, and so Tammany Hall and the New-York politicians will find it.—*Chicago Journal.*

When the municipal authorities of the largest city in America become the servile lacqueys of men who have openly drilled for weeks for the purpose of filling the streets with blood, there is no demand too extravagant for the latter to make or the former to concede.—*Chicago Evening Post.*

The men who ostensibly rule New-York have just given proof that when the mob becomes aroused and makes its demands, they are obedient servants, not officers of the law, who yield an acquiescence to the powers that created them as officials.—*Syracuse Journal.*

If lawless and ruffianly organizations, secure in all the privileges of parading when and how they choose, are to arrogate to themselves the power of forbidding other and equally entitled organizations the same privilege, and are to be humored by the officers of the law, the reign of order and law is at an end.—*Boston Traveller.*

GOV. RANDOLPH delivered a blow at Tammany, which resounded and echoed up the Hudson past Sleepy Hollow, until GOV. HOFFMAN shook himself thoroughly awake, from the unusual din indicating a convulsion full of dire consequences to his Presidential aspirations.—*Boston Transcript.*

Was there ever in the history of our country such a caving in to a mob.—*Cleveland (Ohio) Leader.*

The whole course of Tammany politicians in this matter has shown them up in their true light.—*Auburn Advertiser.*

If GOV. HOFFMAN was ignorant on Monday of what was proposed, we can only say there was upon the part of the New-York authorities as singular a contempt for the Executive office as for the rights of the people.—*Albany Journal.*

The cowardice and partisanship of the Metropolitan Tammany Ring have been overruled by GOV. HOFFMAN at the eleventh hour.—*Troy Times.*

The people owe the assertion of their most sacred principles, not to the faithless rulers who would have prostrated them at the feet of a lawless and imbruted mob, but to themselves and their fearless organs.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

The attitude taken by Mayor HALL and the Municipal authorities was humiliating in the last degree; it has covered them with irreparable disgrace.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

When it becomes a tolerable thing in this country for the authorities of the law to shut up a man who is threatened with murder, instead of laying hands upon the intending murderer, then we may be able to tolerate this New-York mode of preserving public order.—*Buffalo Express.*

The avenger lingers on the track of that official weakness which is twice criminal; once in its abasement of rightful authority, and again in the disorder which it invites.—*Philadelphia Day.*

Where does GOV. HOFFMAN's manly proclamation leave MAYOR HALL? Not among full-grown men, certainly.—*Philadelphia Day.*

The order of Police Superintendent KELSO, of New-York City, forbidding the procession of Orange Lodges, is the most extraordinary document ever issued by the peace officer of a great city.—*Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.*

The *World* was the only paper in New-York that fully supported the City Government in their disgraceful surrender to the mob. Wednesday morning it very quietly ate its words, as though it somewhat relished the meal.—*Philadelphia Press.*

If ever an administration was called on to abdicate, it is the local government of New-York City today.—*Philadelphia Press.*

The Democratic rulers of New-York preferred to surrender to the mob.—*Detroit Post.*

The Ring rulers have failed to preserve the peace of a City where they were supreme. For every drop of blood shed they are responsible, and will be held to a severe account.—*New-Haven Palladium.*

If a prophet had told our fathers that such a thing could ever happen in this Republic, they would have laughed him to scorn; yet we have lived to see it, and to see it sanctioned by the chief managers of the Democratic Party, in their principal stronghold.—*Detroit Post.*

The moral of this whole shameful business is that it would be extremely imprudent for this country to trust the destinies of their Government in the keeping of a party that is ruled by this Tammany organization.—*Trenton Gazette.*

If Mayor HALL has a spark of self-respect, which is a matter of doubt, he will now resign and let some man take his place.—*Philadelphia Day.*

Mayor HALL, by the order of his Superintendent of Police, informed the rioters that they should have their way. It was an infamous surrender of everything that the magistracy of a great city should hold sacred.—*Philadelphia Post.*

No movement that has occurred in this country for many years, sanctioned by any legal authority, has called forth such a storm of indignation as is now witnessed from all parts of the country, caused by the mean, cowardly and disgraceful action of the Mayor and Police authorities of New-York.—*Poughkeepsie Eagle.*

The Tammany gang have shown themselves incompetent to maintain the power they filched, and will be swept into obscurity by public indignation.—*New-Haven Palladium.*

There is no man who cannot see in this sad and sanguinary day the result of Democratic politics in New-York, and no one who cannot attribute it to the absolute dependence of the Tammany Government upon the worst classes of society.—*Philadelphia Post.*

We think, therefore, that the Mayor of New-York has made a mistake, a great mistake, in seeking to stop the procession, and in not employing his whole force to check any disorder or tumult that might be produced by it.—*Cincinnati Enquirer (Democratic).*

It is the first time in the municipal history of this country that the authorities have tamely submitted to the threatenings of a mob, or an element which proposed to organize a mob.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

The surrender of the City of New-York to the Democratic mob by Mayor HALL and Police Superintendent KELSO is one of the most humiliating, as well as alarming, indications of the condition of that City every yet made public.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

The once rabid Know-nothing who presides over the City of New-York long since sold himself to his lust for office, and went from the extreme of national hate to the equally objectionable extreme of truculence; and now he has but completed his [illegible] by surrendering the rule nominally in his hands to the chiefs of a mob.—*Rochester Democrat.*

For the events of yesterday in New-York the Democratic rulers of the State and City must take an equal share of the responsibility with the bloodthirsty ruffians whom inveterate political and religious feuds stimulated to violence and murder.—*Worcester Spy.*

Not one intelligent and thinking Irishman was in the ranks of the rioters yesterday; the work was done by the chosen tools of Tammany, and the final responsibility rests with a clique and a party which entrench themselves against public opinion behind a bulwark of framed ruffians.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Blood has been spilt, life has been sacrificed, and property has been destroyed, because the mob which rules Tammany was not promptly met and put down by the trembling demagogues who sought its political support and feared its power.—*Utica Herald.*

The indignation which has been excited by the cowardly conduct of the New-York authorities, by their subserviency to the worst passions of the most dangerous classes of society, is a healthy indication that the people are not prepared for the sacrifice of that freedom without which there can be no civil or political freedom—the freedom of religion.—*Providence Journal.*

Shocking weakness in the outset on the part of Gov. HOFFMAN and the authorities of New-York City, when the Orangemen were threatened to be attacked if they paraded, was the cause of the riotous proceedings in that City yesterday.—*Pottsville (Penn.) Miners' Journal.*

Worse than all was the motive which evidently actuated the Tammany leaders, for this order was issued from Tammany Hall as plainly as any call it ever made.—*Elmira Advertiser.*

Tammany never made a greater political mistake than when she insulted American sentiment to pander to the outrageous demands of a class of lawless wretches of whose votes she is sure in any event.—*Albany Express.*

The rottenness of both the Halls—OAKEY and Tammany—is now fully established.—*Albany Express.*

No more forcible illustration of the absolute lack of principle in the Democratic leaders has been exhibited for a long time.—*Daily Saratogian.*

The spectacle of the municipal authorities of New-York, with all their Police force and their well-organized militia, begging a half-dozen Protestant societies, numbering probably less than a thousand men all told, not to parade on a certain day, is most humiliating; but when to cowardice they added petty tyranny, and peremptorily stopped the parade, then a blow was struck at the liberty of the citizen.—*Baltimore American.*

Whatever motives may have influenced Mayor HALL in forbidding the procession, he erred gravely in adopting that course to preserve the public peace.—*Washington Patriot. (Democratic.)*

The conduct of the New-York City authorities in forbidding the Orange procession in New-York today was a flagrant violation of the right of the citizen. It was moreover contemptible and cowardly beyond description.—*Richmond (Va.) State Journal.*

Hon. A. H. Laflin Among his Townsmen—His Response to Their Serenade.

The response of Hon. ADDISON H. LAFLIN, on Monday evening, to the serenade given him by his old townsmen of Herkimer, was as follows:

JUDGE PRESCOTT, FELLOW-CITIZENS, DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS: For all this I feel profoundly thankful. This assembling of men of both parties, your manner, and the words of Judge PRESCOTT make this one of the proudest moments of my life. For over twenty years I have made my home in your midst. Here I have reared my family. Here, if anywhere on God's green earth, I am to look for protection of a reputation very dear to me. For a long time, and I say it with all modesty, I have occupied high public positions of trust and confidence. None of these favors has so appealed to my sensibilities as does this demonstration. I know that I am indebted for this honor not alone to your sympathy for me. I am indebted to the just indignation you feel against wicked men acting under the cover of law, who have sought to rob me of my character. Every man of you recognized in this perversion of the powers of the law a personal danger. Thus it is that many, formerly bitter opponents in the heat of political fights, come here to-night to present their offerings upon the altar of common justice and brotherhood. I should be false to myself if I stated that I was indifferent to the intelligence that a jury made up of men in my own county had presented me for an offense, of which, if proved guilty, I should be unworthy a home here or among any respectable people. While the intelligence gave me a shock, I never for an instant doubted the result. While urging my demand for an immediate investigation, I felt fully convinced that no man in the county would be so mad as to face the evidence in Court, and public sentiment, with a verdict sustained only by perjury of the deepest dye. I am most thoroughly assured that this confidence was not misplaced. What punishment is due those who have secretly carried out this scheme, I leave for you to decide. While none now appear, their names will be known. No man yet has the effrontery to claim the paternity of this plot. The sympathy with which I have been met is, I am frank to confess, not unexpected. Still I have this night received congratulations from men from whom, from past experience, I might have expected other things. While I am deeply grateful to my political friends—to those who have lifted me to public office, they will, I know, not feel that they are forgotten if I take this occasion to thank my political opponents for their conduct in this affair. I feel doubly grateful to these men last mentioned. I wish to take them all by the hand and tell them how entirely I forget past animosities, and remember only the sympathy with which they have rallied around me. There is published in this place a paper called the Herkimer *Democrat*, and the editor has in times past spoken of me in terms neither pleasant nor satisfactory to me. I take this occasion to thank that editor for his manly utterances during the progress of this affair, who would not let party spite lead him to the injury of an innocent neighbor. I am grateful to my counsel. While they have fought me in the political field with a vigor I can never forget, the public know their course in this trial, and I know how they have labored in private to preserve and defend a reputation they knew to be now doubly dear. I have also to thank all of you from abroad, and all my neighbors and townsmen. I have said all I have to say. I hope I have said nothing in anger. To my friends I tender again my deep gratitude. My enemies I leave to disappointment and the harrowings of their guilty consciences.

Where Was the Accident?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to an error which crept into the correspondence from Elizabeth, N. J., July 8, in regard to the accident to the Washington train. The paragraph was properly headed "Collision on the New-Jersey Road," but was followed by a statement "that the train met with a serious accident between Baltimore and Philadelphia." This is not correct, and inasmuch as the road between Baltimore and Philadelphia is run by an entirely different company, who pride themselves upon the fact that they have not hurt a passenger even, for several years, the amende honorable should be made. H.

BASE-BALL.

Mutuals vs. Haymakers—The Mutuals the First Club to Lose a Championship Match.

No club of the ten championship nines of the country started out this season under more apparently auspicious circumstances than the combination nine of the Mutual Club of this City. They had confessedly the strongest nine of individual players, and having been taught by experience the folly of hoping to be successful without judicious training and discipline, they opened the season under the implied promise to the Club supporters that the new régime was to be marked by a special avoidance of the errors of the previous season's management. Well, the nine opened play, and their first grand match was with the new and strong nine of the Haymaker Club at Troy. Like a brilliant rocket, the Mutuals went up the river, astonished the natives with a brilliant display, and marked their inaugural match of the season with a noteworthy victory. Flushed with their success, and erroneously imagining that with such a strong corps of players of note, they could ignore the fatigue and annoyances of regular training, they entered upon a series of gate-money contests, first with inferior playing nines and then with nines not thoroughly organized, and of course met with a degree of success that only confirmed them the more in their previous notion that they possessed an invincible nine. But they were doomed to have a rather painful awakening to the real state of the case, and the first notice they received was at the hands of this self-same Haymaker nine, who, after getting pretty well into practice, came down to the City and polished off the "invincibles" by the score of 25 to 10. This lesson should have been profited by, but it was not, and so things went on in the same old way, until the Mutuals lost their prestige of being the coming champions, and within the past three weeks the crack nine of the Metropolis has gradually fallen step by step to a fourth-rate position in the ranks of the championship contestants. For proof of the fact we have but to refer to the accompanying list of defeats:

May 16	Mutual vs. Haymaker	10 to 25
June 22	Mutual vs. Kekionga	3 to 5
June 29	Mutual vs. Athletic	4 to 8
July 3	Mutual vs. Haymaker	16 to 37
July 4	Mutual vs. Eckford	6 to 7
July 5	Mutual vs. Cleveland	5 to 6
July 10	Mutual vs. Olympic	13 to 18
July 12	Mutual vs. Haymaker	7 to 9
Total		65 to 110

In addition to this disastrous record for a first-class nine, the contest of yesterday, with its defeat of the New-York nine, ends the series with a victory for the Troy club, and they are the first club to earn a match of the championship series, best three out of five, all the other matches recorded as victories being illegal triumphs.

The game of yesterday was witnessed by a large crowd of deeply-interested spectators, and so confident were the Mutual betting crowd of the success of their nine that they invested at odds of $100 to 60 on the Mutuals. Their chagrin may be imagined when they saw the game terminate as it did, with a victory for the Haymakers, and they took the petty revenge of gratifying their ill-temper at the expense of the visiting Club, for at the close of the contest some of the members of the Club attacked those of the Haymaker Club, and but for the protection of the Police the Haymakers would have been roughly used. The officers of the Club interposed, but the "boolems" were bound for mischief. This is the first time the Union Grounds have been disgraced by such a scene. It is to be hoped that the Club will promptly punish those of their members—but two we believe—who participated in the attack on the Troy nine, for it is to their pecuniary interests as well as for the good name of their organization that it should be done.

The Mutuals outbatted their opponents, but lost the game by their inferior fielding, as the figures of the score below plainly show.

HAYMAKER.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
McGeary, c.	1	0	3	0	Pearce, s. s.	1	1	1	3
York, c. f.	1	2	4	0	Hatfield, l. f.	1	1	1	0
Flowers, s. s.	0	2	0	6	Start, 1st b.	1	2	9	0
Flynn, 1st b.	2	2	12	0	Smith, 3d b.	0	1	0	3
King, l. f.	0	1	4	0	Ferguson, 2d b.	1	2	2	3
McMullin, p.	1	1	2	0	Mills, c.	1	1	7	0
Pike, r. f.	2	1	1	0	Eggler, c. f.	1	2	1	0
Bellan, 3d b.	1	1	0	3	Wolters, p.	1	1	3	3
Craver, 2d b.	1	2	1	4	Patterson, r. f.	0	1	1	0
Total	9	12	27	13	Total	7	12	27	14

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Haymakers	3	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—9
Mutual	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	1—7

Umpire—Mr. Boerum, of the Eureka Club.
Time of Game—Two hours and ten minutes.
First Base by Errors—Haymakers, 4; Mutual, 2.
Runs Earned—Haymakers, 3; Mutual, 2.
Total Fielding Errors—Haymakers, 5; Mutual, 11.

The next game the Mutuals play will be that with the Olympic nine, on Monday next.

Mr. Field, of the Evangelist.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Rev. Dr. Field, editor and proprietor of the staid old Presbyterian organ, the *Evangelist*, has heretofore stood up manfully for honest City government. The Presbyterian denomination are sound to the core on that question. The *Evangelist* has, with all the other papers not controlled by the Ring, been for a long time demanding an honest and clear statement of the City debt and City financial management, so that the public may know where we stand. The only clear and comprehensive statement of the City and county debt and financial management that has for years been made public was the report to the Council of Political Reform by Dexter A. Hawkins, Esq., and published in full in the Times of June 26. In that report Mr. Hawkins states that the figures are all official, having taken them from the reports of the Controller of the City and county and the messages of the Mayor for the last thirteen years, excepting the year 1869, when no reports were made. The facts stated in that report are so astounding that it appeared to many thinking citizens that they could not possibly be true, and since the report was made a careful investigation of the various reports of the Controller and of the Mayor from year to year, and the accounts at the City Hall, so far as they could be got at, has been made, and Mr. Hawkins' figures have been found to be entirely correct, according to the official reports and the books. The floating debt he does not pretend to state, because no one except the Ring has as yet the means of determining what that is. A reader of the *Evangelist* and a gentleman of similar religious faith to Rev. Dr. Field requested him to publish that report, or the substance of it, showing the much-desired and long-asked-for facts, in the *Evangelist*; but to his astonishment it was declined, and he was informed that instead thereof Rev. Dr. Field was on the point of coming out with a long article bolstering up the Ring, who are now and have for the last three years been plundering the City Treasury of at least $25,000,000 a year over and above what they show any honest or fair return to the public for.

Now if Dr. Field is still, as he has heretofore for years been, in favor of an honest City Government and a clear and fair statement, as required by law, of the condition of our finances, he will not longer refuse to give the many thousand readers of the *Evangelist* an opportunity to get from its columns the facts stated in Mr. Hawkins' report in regard to our City debt and the management of our City and County finances.

A TAX-PAYER AND VOTER OF THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD AND READER OF THE EVANGELIST.

The Tammany Ring and the "Evangelist."

From the Nation, July 13.

The City Ring has done a pretty good stroke of business during the week in procuring the publication of an apology for them in the New-York *Evangelist*, the highly-respectable organ of the Presbyterian body. Nobody who knows anything of the editor will doubt that he published it in perfect good faith, but it was nevertheless an act of singular infatuation. It was the result, we learn, of an evening's conversation in his own house with Judge Hilton, whom the *Evangelist* pronounces a good man, but who, good or bad, has shown remarkable facility during the last two or three years in acting with some outrageously and notoriously bad men, and from whom, therefore, it would be absurd to expect a fair statement of the condition of the City Government under the Ring in an evening's chat. There are certain facts about the Ring which admit of no denial. As, for example, that its members have grown enormously rich in a very few years without being engaged in any legitimate business calculated to bring in large returns; that various misappropriations of large sums of public money and jobs have been proved against them; that large sums of money which pass into their hands have disappeared and have not been accounted for; that they for two years persisted in refusing to publish any accounts whatever; that they corrupt the Legislature of this State and tweed its Judges. It is no answer to these charges to say that the City Government is improving in their hands, that our Parks are better kept, or our streets better paved. That might satisfy a French Atheist or a Roman pagan; it ought not to satisfy "professing Christians" in America. It is not enough for us that the Government is efficient—we have to see, if we can, that it is pure, that honest men administer it, and that neither its honors nor profits go to knaves, or ruffians, or whoremasters. Civilization demands this of us, and we owe it above all to the next generation not to give up trying for it, however wearisome the task may be. We may be thankful that Tweed and Sweeny are no worse, but we cannot afford to pardon them for being so bad. Such men cannot be forgiven, no matter how the parks are kept, if we mean to keep up the semblance of a moral standard in politics. Of course, we understand many good people's being weary of the denunciation of the Ring kept up by the New-York Times, but then we do not see how moral, much less religious, men can find fault with that paper on any other grounds than those of taste or policy. We think, for our own part, the persistence and pluck it has shown have been deserving of the highest praise, and if anybody finds its iteration tiresome, it is the theme which is to blame. The one good and all-sufficient reason for denouncing the Ring every day is that the Ring is every day appropriating the public money, or debauching the public conscience. We used ourselves, in like manner, to be frequently requested to let Butler alone, at a time when Butler was every day trying some new trick in Congress, or making some effort to demoralize the public out-of-doors.

A Warning to Travelers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to warn the public, through your columns, against one Phelps, a ticket-agent in the Erie office on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street. On Tuesday I called upon him to secure state-rooms on the Fall River line. I asked him directly if I could secure rooms on the boat sailing on Thursday. He replied as directly that I could. I told him the number I desired, and their location, and he booked my name, &c., in the customary manner. Then he handed me checks for tickets, but no checks for staterooms. I asked for explanation, and received this: That he had secured the rooms, and I should pay for them and secure the keys on the boat when I presented the checks for the tickets at the Captain's office. Today I presented the checks, as directed, and was astonished at the word that there were no state-rooms secured for me, and further, none to be had. Consequently, two ladies, entirely unused to "roughing it," have to go to Boston tonight sitting in the uneasy cabin-chairs. The agent evidently perpetrated this contemptible fraud upon me for the purpose of getting his paltry percentage on the tickets sold.

EDWIN M. BACON.

Freedmen on the Louisiana Plantations.

Occasionally we find more encouraging reports of the operations of the freedmen in leading Southern papers than the great majority of journals in that section are willing to publish. We quoted, a few days ago, such an article from a Georgia paper. Previous to that we had a similar from the New-Orleans *Picayune*. Today, we give the subjoined from the New-Orleans *Times*, of Thursday morning last:

"The system of labor on our plantations has been so organized as to produce a condition of general content and good feeling, such as few would have anticipated in the years following the war. The habits of the freedmen have greatly changed, and the planters have learned to adapt themselves to the new conditions and to recognize the necessity and policy of new rules to control their relation with their employes. The mutual distrust which once prevailed has disappeared. The negroes are recognized as entitled to all the privileges of equal members of a society of equal legal rights. Their rights to good wages, such as no other agricultural laborers in the world receive; to prompt payment and fair dealing; their claim to educate their children, to attend church and public meetings; to be furnished with the best and most wholesome food, and to spend their money as they may desire, are exercised by them to the fullest extent, and the planter finds it to his interest to encourage and promote their enjoyment of these privileges of freemen. Those who, while rigorously enforcing their contracts, and punctually and even fastidiously keeping their engagements with their freedmen, lend every aid and facility to the negro who aspires to live and conduct himself in the manner of the decent of the white race, find their great profit and interest therein. They have no difficulty in obtaining and keeping labor. Hence many of our planters have found it a good investment to build churches and school-houses on their plantations. Nearly all of them have established small stores at which the negroes on the plantations can be supplied with such necessaries, comforts, or luxuries as they may need or affect. It has been found very important and useful to provide larger and better cabins for their accommodation, and allow truck or garden patches, which they can cultivate during their leisure moments. As long as these demands are satisfied, and good wages promptly paid, we are satisfied that the freedmen will prefer to remain on the plantations, where they are settled, and may be calculated upon for regular and good labor. The only serious trouble and discordance is politics. If it were not for the intrigues and interferences of those wretched demagogues who infest the South, and depend for their advancement upon the votes and delusion of the negroes, and who go from plantation to plantation, to organize political clubs and stimulate them to hostility to their only friends and employers, the negro population of the South would, in a few years, become one of the happiest and best conditioned peasantry in the world."

Burglaries in Newark—A Robber Shot.

A number of burglaries have occurred at Newark lately, and night before last two houses were entered by robbers. Mr. Poinier, living on Johnson-avenue, was awakened about 3 o'clock by a noise in his room, and starting up saw a man at the opposite end of the room strike a taper. He took up a double-barreled shot-gun, which stood by the bedside, and fired both barrels at the thief. The man leaped from the window and ran some distance, when he fell exhausted from loss of blood. Two men heard his groans, and going to him took him to the Station-house, where his wounds were dressed. One arm was filled with shot, and so badly mangled as to make amputation necessary. Mr. Poinier identified the man as the one at whom he had shot, both from the character of his wounds and from his face, which he had been enabled to see by the burning match.

About 1 o'clock an attempt was made to enter the house of Mr. Aaron Ward, on Clinton-avenue. Mr. Ward went down-stairs in pursuit of the thieves, but they had flown. They had bored through the shutters on the lower story, and were engaged when alarmed in cutting the wires of the mosquito-netting which had been left in the window.

Thieves completely ransacked the vacant house of Mr. Kinney, on Broad-street, on Tuesday night.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Cardozo, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
85—Bartlett vs. Coddington.
96—Austin vs. Alleame.
114—Smith vs. Central Park Hotel Co.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.
Part III.—Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.
6867—Kelley vs. Broome.
6022—Miller vs. Dayton.
—Coughlin vs. White.
6906—Koehler vs. Moore.
6909—Westervelt vs. Barnes.
6907—Dietz vs. Rosenblatt.
6912—Muenster vs. Russell.
6103—Baddeley vs. Burr.
6660—De la Vergne vs. Kearney.
4122—Koehler vs. Carey.
—Jude vs. Beman.
6708—Rosenbaum vs. Stafford.
6670—Alling vs. Sampson.
—Williams vs. N. T. & Austin S. Mining Co.
6164—Walraven vs. Davison.
6819—Haller vs. Joly.
—Dietz vs. Rosenblatt.
6160—Brosnan vs. Duffy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.
1—The People vs. David Donahue, John Donahue and Michael McTeague; robbery.
2—The People vs. Edward Walls; felonious assault and battery.
3—The People vs. Peter Guiraud; felonious assault and battery.
4—The People vs. John M. Fletcher; felonious assault and battery.
5—The People vs. Peter Campbell; burglary.
6—The People vs. Bernard Buttinger and Amand Detancelle; burglary.
7—The People vs. James Nugent; grand larceny.
8—The People vs. Paul Christianson and Louis Neimar; grand larceny.
9—The People vs. Thos. E. Brown; grand larceny.
10—The People vs. John Marston; grand larceny.
11—The People vs. Diedrich Kleinenberg and Henrietta Steinberg; disorderly house.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE KINSMAN ESTATE.

Kinsman vs. Kinsman.—The uncle of the plaintiff, Davis Kinsman, died some three years ago, leaving a will made on his death-bed, by which his estate, some $70,000, was divided among a large number of persons, some of whom, it is said, the deceased had previously shown no interest in whatever. The nephew, who had expected the estate to come to him, contests the validity of the will in a partition suit, claiming that it was made after the testator's mind had become impaired. The complaint was dismissed substantially by default, and the case yesterday came up on a motion to open the default and allow the case to be tried by a jury on issues to be framed. The Court reserved its decision.

Mr. Davies for plaintiff; Mr. Hull for defendant.

Before Judge Barnard.

INSANITY AND DEBT.

In re William Hoffman.—On the 1st of January last, Mr. Hoffman formed a partnership with two of his clerks, and, it is charged by his creditors, proceeded, by false representations of the capital of his firm, to buy goods to the amount of $125,000, which he at once sold off, arranging his credits so that all would come due in May. He was arrested on affidavits charging these misrepresentations, and proceedings were taken in bankruptcy against him. His brothers took proceedings to have him declared a lunatic, and the Commission declared him to have been a lunatic for six months past. His wife was made his custodian, and his property directed to be applied in discharge of his debts. Meanwhile he continued under arrest in the civil suits. A motion was yesterday made to have him given up to his wife on the ground that his health was suffering from his confinement. The creditors oppose his release, and yesterday a preliminary objection was taken that the Court could not discharge the prisoner on the ground of lunacy; that they could not do it by the common law, and that the statute provided a special mode for ascertaining such lunacy, which must be rigorously followed, and which in this case had not been followed, and that even if this practice had been regularly followed the Court could only transfer the prisoner to the State Lunatic Asylum. The Court reserved its decision on this point.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
By Judge Cardozo.

In re Richard Weeks vs. Samuel A. Smith, attorney, &c.: I do not think the costs can be enforced by attachment; in other respects, motion granted.

John Lawlor vs. John O'Mahony; motion denied, without costs or prejudice.

Richard Weeks, &c., vs. Samuel A. Smith; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
By Judge Monell.

Charles B. Wilson vs. John Willett Wadsworth; The motion for an attachment must be denied. See decision.

Isaiah Keyser, receiver, vs. Albert A. Drake; order granted.

James Ross vs. George Whitfield; reference ordered.

Charles Ledrain et al. vs. William H. Kendall et al.; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
By Judge Larremore.

Steinhart vs. Mann; order of reference; receiver appointed.

Moody et al. vs. Schieffelin; order for commission.

Maher vs. Maher; order for reference.

Binnyar vs. Eaton; motion denied.

Morgan et al. vs. Fiske; order settled.

Randlett vs. Hubbard et al.; motion granted.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 13.

FIRST BOARD.

$2,300 U. S. 5-20 C. '65	114	100 Maryland Coal	30¼
100,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	112⅛	100 do.	30
125,000 do.	112⅛	100 Spring M. Coal	74
25,000 U. S. 6s, 10-40 C.	112¼	100 do.	72½
25,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	71¾	100 Cum. Coal of Md.	42½
1,000 Ga. St. 6s	[illegible]	500 do.	42
2,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan and July	60	100 do.	42
12,000 Mo. St. 6s	97⅞	100 do. s30	42
18,000 do.	97¾	200 do. bet. call	42½
15,000 M. 6s, H. & St. J. I.	96	100 D. & H. C. bet. call	122½
4,000 Erie 4th	96	200 Quicksilver Pref.	20½
5,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d	94¾	400 Mariposa Pref.	8¾
1,000 Harlem 1st	101¼	10,000 Mar. T. 10s. Ctfs.	25
3,000 Chi., B. & Q. 8s	110¼	200 Pacific Mail	43⅞
5,000 Cen. Pac. G. Bs.	99⅞	200 Adams Express	81
42,000 Un. Pac. 1st	88⅜	200 do.	81⅛
71,000 Un. Pac. L. Gts.	84¼	20 Am. Mer. Union	53
5,000 Un. Pac. 10s, Inc.	83⅜	200 N. Y. C. & H.	96⅜
500 Chi. & N. W. I. Bs.	92½	200 Erie bet. call	28⅛
17,000 Chi. & N. W. Con.	92¾	200 L. S. & M. S. bet. call	108⅜
6,000 Gt. West. 2d	85	100 Chi. & N. W.	72¾
7,000 M. & St. P. 7 3-10s	99	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	90⅝
5,000 Tol., P. & W. 1st, West div.	89¾	100 C., C. & Ind.	90¾
3,000 do.	89½	100 Chi. & R. I. b. c.	107⅛
5,000 C., F. & Min. 1st	93	100 Tol., Wab. & W.	58⅝
2,000 M. So. 2d	97⅞	100 do. bet. call	58¾
25 Bk. of Commerce	118	200 Ohio & Miss.	44½
10 Ocean Bank	94	300 do. bet. call	44⅜
		800 Morris & Essex	93
		400 N. J. Cen.	106½
		200 H. & St. Jo.	103
		200 Del., L. & W. b. c.	108

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	114⅜	100 L. S. & M. So. b. c.	108⅜
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114⅜	300 do.	108⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 n.	112½	400 Erie	27⅞
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	112	300 Reading s60	111
4,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67	112⅛	100 Illinois Central	135½
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	112⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. b. c.	71½
2,000 do. c.	112⅛	100 do. s60	71⅜
9,000 U. S. 5-20 R. 10-40 R.	111⅞	400 do.	71¾
1,000 Cen. Pac. G. B.	99⅞	100 Col., C. & I. C.	19⅞
1,000 Un. Pacific 1st	88	100 Chi. & Rock I.	107⅛
200 Cons. Coal of Md.	42½	200 do.	107⅜
100 Western Un. Tel.	58⅜	200 Mil. & St. P. b. c.	59⅝
100 Quicksilver Pf.	20⅝	300 do.	59⅝
100 Mariposa Pf.	8¼	200 Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	80
2,000 N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs.	91⅛	100 Del., Lack. & W.	107⅜
10,000 do.	91	100 do.	108
20,000 do. b. c.	91	100 Ohio & Miss.	44⅝
25,000 do. bet. call	91	100 do. bet. call	44
		100 H. & St. Jo. Pf. b. c.	88

THURSDAY, July 13—P. M.

The sales of Gold fell below 112 ℘ cent. this afternoon. The early sales in the Gold Room were at 112⅜@112¼ ℘ cent., and the sales of $1,000,000 by the Treasury were at 112.27@112 ℘ cent., on offers to buy of $3,225,000 in the aggregate. The market was influenced by a large demand for our Public Funds for transmission abroad, and the lowering of the Bank of England rate of Interest this morning to 2 ℘ cent. The Foreign Exchanges were also favorably affected, and Sight Bills on London were quoted at 110⅛@110¼ ℘ cent., net. The 60 days' rate 110⅛@110¼ ℘ cent. The Public Funds of the United States advanced in London today, the 10-40s ½ ℘ cent. to 91½ ℘ cent., the highest quotation for this Stock yet made on the other side. The Funds here were steady, notwithstanding the decline in Gold, and the 5-20s of 1867 left off 112⅞@112½ ℘ cent., or full ½ ℘ cent. above Gold, or ½ ℘ cent., counting the accumulation of Interest.

SALES OF GOLD BY TREASURY.

Schafer Bros.		Trevor & Colgate.	
$100,000	112.26	100,000	112.25
J. B. Summerfield & Co.		25,000	112.21
100,000	112.01	100,000	112.12½
White, Morris & Co.		100,000	112.15
25,000	112.27	100,000	112.16
25,000	112.24	Bates & Brown.	
25,000	112.26	5,000	112.00
25,000	112.12	W. T. Hatch & Son.	
R. G. Story & Co.		25,000	112.25
5,000	112.05	25,000	112.12½
J. A. Zerega & Co.		9,000	112.00
50,000	112.26	Dean, McGinnis & Co.	
50,000	112.27¾	22,000	112.00
50,000	112.26¾		
Total	$1,000,000		

The offerings of Money continue free at low rates of Interest; on call loan, 3 to 5 ℘ cent., and at 4@5 ℘ cent. on short-time loans. Merchant paper of prime signatures, 60@90 days, goes at 5@6 ℘ cent.

On the Stock Exchange the speculation is not active in the New-York or Western Roads, but the market in the forenoon manifested considerable firmness in prices, on a comparatively small offering of Cash or time Stock. The best prices were scarcely maintained to the close of the day, and after the late Boards the following quotations were made, as compared with Wednesday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 13.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	112¼	112⅛
United States 5-20s of 1865	114⅛	114⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	112⅞	112⅝
American Gold	112⅜	111⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	110¼	110¼
N. Y. C. and Hudson	96⅛	96⅛
N. Y. C. and Hudson Debt Cts.	91⅛	91⅛
Reading Railroad	111⅛	111⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	107⅛	107⅛
North-west Common	72⅛	72
North-west Preferred	90⅛	90
Pacific Mail	43⅞	44⅛
St. Paul Preferred	80⅛	80⅛
St. Paul Common	59⅞	59⅞
Lake Shore	108⅜	108⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	44⅛	44⅜
Toledo and Wabash	58⅛	58⅛
Western Telegraph	58⅛	58⅛
Erie	28⅛	28⅛
Union Pacific	30	29⅞
Central Pacific Bonds	99⅞	99⅞
Union Pacific Bonds	88⅛	88⅛
Consolidation Coal	42⅛	39

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1871.

Gold receipts	$589,522 38
Gold payments	500,215 60
Gold balance	86,914,641 24
Currency receipts	396,884 40
Currency payments	1,504,064 84
Currency balance	5,806,307 84
Customs	471,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent. reg., '81	114⅜	5-20 coup., '67	112⅞
6 ℘ cent. coup., '81	114⅜	5-20 coup., '68	112⅞
5-20 coup. '62	114	10-40 reg.	111¾
5-20 coup. '64	112⅜	10-40 coup.	112⅛
5-20 coup. '65	114	6s currency	114
5-20 coup. n. i. '65	112⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	71⅛	Ohio 6s, '86	102
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	71	Illinois Canal bds, '70	110
Virginia 6s, old	66⅛	Ill. Coupon 6s, '77	100
Virginia 6s, new bds	[illegible]	Ill. Coupon 6s, '79	100
Virginia 6s, reg. old	[illegible]	Illinois War Loan	100
Georgia 6s	85	Ind. 6s, War Loan	100
Georgia 7s, new bonds	91⅛	Indiana 5s	[illegible]
Georgia 7s, Gold bds	94	Michigan 6s, '73	99
N. C. 6s, old	45⅛	Michigan 6s, '78	99
N. C. 6s, new bonds	27	Michigan 6s, '83	99
Missouri 6s	97⅛	N. Y. Reg. Bty Loan	107⅛
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. is	95⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	103⅛
La. 6s, Levee bds	73	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	103½
La. 8s, Levee bds, '75	87½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	103½
La. 7s, Penitentiary	70½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	103½
California 7s	111	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	103½
Connecticut 6s	100½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	103½
Alabama 8s	98	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	101
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O	48	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	101
Ohio 6s, '81	102	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76	101

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92	Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.	81
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	95	Tol. & W. Cons. Conv	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	90	Han. & Naples 1st	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs'n	90	Gt. West. 1st, '88	94
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103	Gt. West. 2d, '93	85½
Erie 1st Ext.	101	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	85½
Erie 1st Ind.	93½	Galena & Chi. Ext.	102½
Erie 2d 7s, '79	96	Galena & Chi. 2d	97½
Erie 3d 7s, '83	93	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	102
Erie 5th 7s, '88	94	Morris & Essex 1st	103½
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	93	Morris & Essex 2d	100
Long Dock Bonds	90½	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	105
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	103	N. J. Cen. new bonds	103½
Harlem 1st 7s	101½	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	102½
Har. C. M. & S. F. 6s	92	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	99
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds	94½	Cleve. & Pitts. C. S. F	98
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds	94	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	100
M. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	120½	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	86
C., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st	110½	Chi. & Alton S. F.	101
M. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d	97½	Chi. & Alton 1st	102
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	101½	Chi. & Alton Inc.	93
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	99½	Ohio & Miss. 1st	99
Cen. Pac. Bonds	99	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	93
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	88½	Dub. & S. C. 1st	92
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	83½	St. L. & Iron Mt. 1st	94½
Illinois Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75	103	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	103½
Alton & T. H. 1st	93	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	99½
Alton & T. H. 2d Pref	86	Mil. & St. P. 1st	92
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	77	M. & St. P. I. & M. D.	89½
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	100	Mil. & St. P. 2d	89½
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds	92½	Mar. & Cin. 1st	95½
Chi. & N. W. Con. Bs	92½	Chi. & Mil. 1st	91
Chi. & N. W. Ext. Bs	88	Joliet & Chi. 1st	104
Chi. & N. W. 1st	99	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	87½
H. & St. Jo. Conv	103	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d	70
Lack. & West. Bonds	100½	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	88½
Del., L. & W. 1st	99	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	89
Del., L. & W. 2d	97	Tol., P. & W. 2d	77
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	96	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
T. & W. 1st St. L. Div	89	Bos., H. & E. guar.	22
Tol. & Wab. 2d	90	C. Falls & Minn. 1st	94

And the following for the City Banks:

New-York	136	Hanover	104
Manhattan	155	Irving	126
Mechanics'	135	Metropolitan	136
America	145	People's	145
City	235	East River	112½
Phenix	107	Nassau	107½
Tradesmen's	155	St. Nicholas	123
Gallatin National	120	Marine	165
Merchants' Exchange	98	Commonwealth	98
Leather Manuf.	180	Importers' & Traders'	175
State of New-York	112	Park	156
Commerce	118½	Manuf. & Merchants'	100
Ocean	92	Central National	108½
Mercantile	120	Second National	180
American Exchange	118	Fourth National	111½
Pacific	200	Ninth National	112
Bk. of the Republic	115	Gold Exchange	90
Bank of N. America	108½	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	90

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JULY 13.
Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	100	100½
City 6s, New	100¾	101
Camden and Amboy	130	130½
Pennsylvania Central	61	61⅛
Reading	111⅛	111⅛
Lehigh Valley	60⅛	60⅝
Catawissa Preferred	47⅝	48
Philadelphia and Erie	28	28⅛
Northern Central	40⅛	40⅝
Lehigh Navigation	38⅛	38⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	90⅛	90⅝

ALL NATIONAL BANKS—STATEMENT OF JUNE 10.

	April 29, 1871.	June 10, 1871.
Capital paid in	$446,375,493	$450,330,841
Surplus fund	97,579,371	98,322,204
Profits unappropriated	44,605,891	45,535,228
National circulation	306,644,675	307,793,880
Old local circulation	1,982,580	1,968,058
Individual deposits	610,282,197	602,110,758
United States deposits	6,361,622	6,265,168
U. S. disbursing offices	3,526,756	4,993,607
Due to national banks	127,901,751	135,167,847
To other banks & b'krs, &c.	47,741,172	51,037,444
Total liabilities	$1,602,181,546	$1,703,415,335
Loans and discounts	$775,225,724	$785,918,954
U. S. stock for circulation	353,927,300	357,388,950
Other United States funds	37,596,050	39,450,950
Legal-tender money	141,120,083	154,988,378
Gold and silver	22,477,906	19,924,955
Due from national banks	139,152,213	142,905,338
Due from other banks	11,463,400	11,853,208
Bills of national banks	18,517,083	19,101,389
Real estate	29,305,631	29,637,990
Stocks and mortgages	22,251,279	22,132,371
Cash items for Cl'ng-house	143,522,999	115,131,232
Miscellaneous	14,581,029	14,580,675
Total resources	$1,602,181,546	$1,703,415,335

The comparative statement of the movement in April and June may be thus stated:

	April.	June.
Deposits in gross	$610,282,197	$602,110,758
Less clearing items	143,522,999	115,131,232
Net deposits	$466,759,198	$486,979,526
Net to banks	42,117,239	42,396,157
To Treasury	9,888,378	11,159,075
Circulation	305,644,675	307,793,880
Demand liabilities	$824,409,490	$848,328,638
Gold and greenbacks	164,597,979	174,913,333
Pro rata	20 ℘ ct.	20.62 ℘ ct.

The Lamar Fire Insurance Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Seven* ℘ *cent.*, payable on demand.

The Pacific Fire Insurance Company have declared a regular Half-Yearly Dividend of *Eight* ℘ *cent.*, and an extra Dividend of *Five* ℘ *cent.*, payable on demand.

The old Bank for Savings in Bleecker,—formerly in Chambers-street—has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Two and a Half* ℘ *cent.* to depositors under $500, and *Two* ℘ *cent.* to depositors over $500; and also an extra Dividend of *Two and a Half* ℘ *cent.*, and of *Two* ℘ *cent.* to depositors, respectively, under the same classification, payable July 17.

The German American Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four* ℘ *cent.*, payable, free of tax, Aug. 1.

The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Half-Yearly Dividend is reduced this season to *Two* ℘ *cent.*, payable by Messrs. M. K. Jessup & Co., free of Government tax.

The Humboldt Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five* ℘ *cent.*, payable on demand.

The Astor Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five* ℘ *cent.*, payable free of tax, Aug. 1.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 28th of June gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,115,749	Increase	£3,509
Public Deposits	9,898,184	Decrease	346,462
Other Deposits	23,139,721	Increase	3,682,424
Gov. Securities	12,991,579	Increase	2,080
Other Securities	20,661,763	Increase	3,844,576
Notes unemployed	16,812,360	Decrease	292,850

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,049,750, being an increase of £503,220; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £26,609,540, showing an increase of £201,268 when compared with the preceding return.

Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Last Year.
Bullion	£26,609,540	£21,892,360
Reserve	17,559,790	12,696,210
Notes in circulation	24,049,750	23,196,150
Rate of discount	2½ ℘ cent.	3 ℘ cent.
Consols	92⅞	92⅞
French Rentes	55f.	73f. 85c.

The London *Times* of June 30 reports:

"The confidence manifested by the French people in the success of their loan has had considerable influence on English investors, and a large number of purchases has been made today at prices ranging from 1½ to 2 premium, by persons who, on the first announcement of the subscription, hesitated to make application. The last price yesterday was only ½ to ¾ premium, but the market this morning opened at 1⅞ to 1⅜, and at the close there was great firmness at 1⅞ to 2. The chief part of the business in the Stock Exchange today has been in this scrip, but the prices of other securities have improved in sympathy with it, and Consols have also been supported by the indications on every side of an early further increase in the abundance of money."

The Pennsylvania Petroleum Trade in June.

The Titusville (Pa.) *Herald* of July 11, in its monthly review of the Petroleum trade, says:

There was an increase in the production of oil for June over that of May amounting to about 800 barrels daily, or a total production for the month of 444,180 barrels, making an average daily yield of 14,806 barrels. This production does not vary materially from that of the same month last year. The following table shows the production for June, 1871:

	Bbls.
Total shipment of crude for June, 1871, of bbls. of 45 gallons each	483,128
Add to reduce to bbls. of 43 gallons each	22,610
Total shipment of bbls. of 43 gallons each	505,738
Stock on hand June 1	554,424
Stock not previously found nor reported	51,810
Total	606,234
Stock on hand July 1	541,676
Deduct decrease in July 1	64,558
Total production during June	444,180
Average per day for 30 days	14,806
Average per day in June, 1870	14,165
Daily increase in June, 1870, over June, 1871	11

There was no considerable decrease at any particular locality in the region, and the total decline for the month will not amount to 200 barrels, the largest portion of which occurred at Pithole and West Hickory, where it amounted to eighty-nine and fifty-two barrels respectively.

The stock of Oil in the region on July 1, as compared with that of June 1, shows a decrease of 64,000 barrels during the month. It is claimed that there is now included in the stocks of so-called merchantable Oil in the region, at least 75,000 barrels of B. S., or unmerchantable oil, that, if offered for sale, would not bring half-price. No effort, however, has yet been made to ascertain the correctness of this statement, nor the amount of 'second quality' Oil, though it is contemplated. The annexed table shows the amount in iron tankage, and the total stock at the dates named:

	Amount in iron tankage. Bbls.	Total stock. Bbls.
November 7, 1867	490,000	656,000
January 7, 1868	466,500	534,000
April 7, 1868	389,000	540,100
July 1, 1868	321,050	375,480
October 1, 1868	175,650	252,590
January 1, 1869	172,505	264,505
February 1, 1869	186,967	274,167
March 1, 1869	188,730	282,480
April 1, 1869	231,870	329,324
May 1, 1869	275,395	355,570
June 1, 1869	265,405	355,424
July 1, 1869	290,056	309,286
August 1, 1869	123,196	207,136
September 1, 1869	240,852	282,129
October 1, 1869	210,230	292,419
November 1, 1869	187,945	276,476
December 1, 1869	210,083	237,636
January 1, 1870	186,430	240,184
February 1, 1870	185,750	242,390
March 1, 1870	219,930	251,474
April 1, 1870	270,003	322,600
May 1, 1870	287,836	358,600
June 1, 1870	273,230	351,173
July 1, 1870	241,845	321,969
August 1, 1870	262,844	354,906
September 1, 1870	294,943	419,477
October 1, 1870	307,442	473,896
November 1, 1870	326,310	576,014
December 1, 1870	320,366	554,626
January 1, 1871	396,147	537,761
February 1, 1871	378,142	557,021
March 1, 1871	422,962	642,944
April 1, 1871	444,198	671,523
May 1, 1871	472,207	665,612
June 1, 1871	388,330	554,424
July 1, 1871	353,444	541,676

The following shows the daily average product of the Pennsylvania Oil district during the months indicated:

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
January, bbls.	....	9,700	10,193	12,624	15,677
February, bbls.	....	9,390	9,067	11,917	14,891
March, bbls.	....	9,461	9,861	12,308	15,487
April, bbls.	....	8,437	11,067	12,974	15,302
May, bbls.	....	9,750	10,153	14,195	15,097
June, bbls.	....	10,102	11,294	14,612	14,806
July, bbls.	....	10,588	11,507	15,909	....
August, bbls.	....	11,367	12,381	17,777	....
September, bbls.	9,700	11,022	12,645	16,430	....
October, bbls.	9,800	10,138	12,071	20,158	....
November, bbls.	9,800	10,278	12,317	16,012	....
December, bbls.	10,400	9,737	12,944	16,514	....

The shipments of Oil from the region in June were 505,738 barrels, against 564,814 barrels of 43 gallons each the month previous. There was no Oil shipped by river during the month, and the following table shows the amount shipped by railroad lines in barrels of 43 gallons each.

Recapitulation of the Shipments.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
To New-York	105,928	To Pittsburg	113,712
To Cleveland	195,807	To other points	18,462
To Boston	7,012		
To Philadelphia	44,207	Total bbls.	485,128

The following table shows the average figures at which a majority of the sales were made each day:

	Upper Creek.	Lower Creek.		Upper Creek.	Lower Creek.
June 1	$4 95	$5 20	June 16	$4 82½	$5 00
June 2	4 95	5 10	June 17	4 80	5 00
June 3	4 95	5 05	June 19	4 85	5 00
June 5	5 00	5 40	June 20	4 80	5 00
June 6	5 10	5 40	June 21	4 60	4 80
June 7	5 05	5 20	June 22	4 60	4 80
June 8	5 10	5 40	June 23	4 60	4 80
June 9	5 00	5 35	June 24	4 60	4 80
June 10	5 00	5 25	June 26	4 50	4 80
June 12	5 00	5 15	June 27	4 60	4 80
June 13	4 95	5 10	June 28	4 60	4 80
June 14	4 95	5 05	June 29	4 60	4 75
June 15	4 95	5 05	June 30	4 65	4 80

The following table shows the number of gallons of Oil exported from New-York and other ports from Jan. 1 to July 1, 1871:

Exports since 1st January—	1871. Gallons.	1870. Gallons.
From New-York	33,443,656	24,517,494
Other ports	22,713,631	18,425,514
Total	56,157,287	42,942,978
Same time, 1869		42,024,210
Same time, 1868		41,284,934

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 5 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1871.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY offer peculiar inducements to judicious investors.

1. The Road is under experienced, conservative and honorable management. The Company is one of the strongest and most reliable and trustworthy corporations in the country, with a well-established credit and possessing property and franchises of great value.

2. There is ample security for the entire mortgage, already existing in completed Road, Equipments and work done.

3. The regular and prompt payment of interest and the security of the principal are beyond question.

4. It is an old and successful Road, with 227 miles now in profitable operation, and 100 miles additional nearly completed, extending itself in response to the demands of commerce, as a GREAT EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE OHIO, and for the accommodation of the immense mineral resources along its line.

5. The traffic necessary to render its extension profitable does not depend on a slow future development, *but an enormous and profitable trade is already waiting for and inviting it.*

6. The Loan is sufficient in amount to become widely known, popular and marketable, while it will be but a slight tax upon the great earning capabilities of the Road.

The exchange of Five-Twenties for these Bonds may be made with entire safety, and will now yield a profit of over 20 per cent.

Price until further notice, 92 and accrued interest from May 1. The Bonds are in denominations of

$1,000, $500, $100.

Interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD COMPANY, bear 8 per cent. currency, or 7 per cent. gold interest; have forty-five years to run; are in the denomination of $1,000 or £200 each; are limited in amount to $12,500 per mile, and are based upon the Louisiana Division, of the great trunk line, from Mobile through New-Orleans to Houston, of which line two-thirds is already built. These bonds are offered for the present at 90, and accrued interest from July 1.

The advantages of these bonds for SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT are manifest upon examination. No railroad bond is better secured, while holders of Governments will find a decided profit in selling at the present high prices, and reinvesting in these bonds, which cost less, but pay much larger interest.

The fullest information given on application. W. B. SHATTUCK, Banker and Financial Agent, N. O., M. & T. R. R. Co., No. 23 Nassau-street, New-York.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY offer a rare chance for safe and profitable investment. They are a first and only lien upon the Road, which is now nearly completed, the rolling stock, telegraph, land grant, and all the property of the Company. The lands are released from taxation, and are worth more than the whole amount of the mortgage. The Road will form the great air-line route from Chicago and Milwaukee to St. Paul and the North-west. Bonds for sale at 90 and interest in currency, by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 16 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., where pamphlets and further information can be obtained.

☞ JULY INVESTMENTS.

JAY COOKE & CO. are now selling the First Mortgage 7.30 Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, bearing Seven and Three-tenths per Cent. gold interest, (more than 8 per cent. currency,) and secured by first and only mortgage on the entire road and equipments, and on more than 23,000 acres of land to every mile of track, or 500 acres of land to each $1,000 bond. The highest current price will be paid for United States Five-twenties and all other marketable securities received in exchange.

Pamphlets, maps, and full information will be furnished on application by JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia, New-York and Washington, and by Banks and Bankers generally throughout the country.

☞ PHILA. & READING R. R. CO. SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS.

United Co.'s of N. J. (Camden & Amboy and New-Jersey Transportation Co.) Seven per cent. Bonds; Lehigh Valley Seven Per Cent. Bonds; Louisville and Nashville Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds. For sale by DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Ex.-Place.

☞ ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD OF KENTUCKY Eight Per Cent. First Mortgage Convertible Bonds. In consequence of a recent negotiation of these securities the undersigned have but a limited amount to offer at 90 and accrued interest, at which rate they recommend them to investors as a thoroughly safe security.

HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS, WITH STATE INDORSEMENT.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD COMPANY, indorsed by the State of Alabama, bearing Eight Per Cent. Interest in Gold, payable in New-York, March and September. Issue limited to $16,000 per mile on finished road.

Ample funds have been provided for the completion of this road by October next, and the funds for meeting the interest due in September next have already been placed in our hands.

The business of this road promises to be large and profitable, and we confidently recommend its Indorsed Mortgage Bonds to those seeking investments as both safe and advantageous.

Price for the present 95 per cent. and accrued interest.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Buy and sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. taxes.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 WALL-ST.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

☞ WE HAVE THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Mr. JAMES J. GOODWIN to sign the name of our firm by procuration.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 13, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Beeswax, pkgs.	3	Leather, sides	10,166
Broom-Corn, bales	25	Resin, bbls.	101
Cotton, bales	119	Spirits Turp., bbls.	34
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	48	Butter, pkgs.	1,365
Copper, bbls.	49	Cheese, pkgs.	5,270
Eggs, bbls.	788	Lard, pkgs.	702
Flour, bbls.	8,062	Cut-meats, pkgs.	165
Wheat, bushels	26,979	Stearine, pkgs.	101
Corn, bushels	230,643	Tallow, pkgs.	75
Oats, bushels	5,575	Tow, bales	49
Malt, bushels	1,200	Starch, pkgs.	300
Flax-seed, bushels	50	Sumac, bags	17
Ginseng, pkgs.	1	Pea-nuts, bags	40
Corn-meal, bags	275	Tobacco, hhds.	350
Corn-meal, bbls.	99	Tobacco, bxs & cs.	223
Grease, pkgs.	50	Whisky, bbls.	350
Hemp, bales	50	Wool, bales	1,317
Hops, bales	200		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Stella*, for Liverpool—15,780 bushels Corn, 14,685 bushels Wheat, 265 hhds. Tobacco, 29 tcs. Tallow, 296 logs Cedar, 90 bales Cotton, 259 tcs. Lard.

By the brig *Ebe*, for Marseilles—865 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 245 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *E. Godfrey*, for London—10,881 bushels Wheat, 24,485 bushels Corn, 200 bbls. Resin, 2 hhds. Tobacco.

By the bark *Andes*, for Cork—4,677 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 500 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Giles Loring*, for Gibraltar—3,473 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Bosquewen*, for Trieste—500 bbls. Resin, 2,679 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *Russia*, for Liverpool—317 bales Hops, 25 hhds. Bark, 1 case Indian Shawls, 13 bales Furs, 204 bales Cotton, 264 pkgs. Tobacco, 180 hhds. Tobacco, 410 hhds. Tobacco, 126 cases Tobacco, 446 boxes Cheese.

By the brig *Gaudenia*, for Oporto—3 boxes Clocks, 69,280 Staves.

By the ship *Artisan*, for Rotterdam—4,419 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Cellicea*, for Antwerp—40 bales C. Flowers, 975 bbls. Tallow, 21 hhds. Tallow, 417 tcs. Tallow, 150 hhds. Tobacco, 1,100 tcs. Lard, 25 boxes Bacon, 1,977 bushels Corn, 12,209 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Syrian*, for Glasgow—15,000 bushels Corn, 131 tcs. Lard, 400 sacks Oil Cake, 1,046 boxes Cheese, 33 hhds. Tobacco, 1,000 bbls. Flour.

By the bark *Idea*, for Trieste—4,400 bbls. Resin.

ASHES—Are quiet and unchanged at $6 75@$7 for Pots.

COFFEE—There has been no business of consequence. The market has ruled strong. There has been some little inquiry, but the bids have not been satisfactory. We quote: Java, Government, bags, 19c.@21c.; Java, Government, grass mats, 18½c.@20c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Ceylon, 16½c.@17c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 15c.@16½c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15½c.; San Domingo, gold, in bond, 9½c.@10c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@16c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13c.@15½c.; Curacoa, 13c.@15c. Messrs. C. Amaxe & Co. make the following statement in their circular: Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands in New-York, July 13, 1871, 103,976 bags; at Galveston, 2,500 bags; at Baltimore, 62,512 bags; at Mobile, 1,313 bags; at Savannah, 1,000 bags; at New-Orleans, 11,000 bags; afloat and loading for New-York, 20,180 bags; afloat and loading for other ports in the United States, 14,400 bags. Total stock and supplies for all ports of the United States, 226,031 bags.

COTTON—The market was dull, but prices were unchanged. Holders showed a little more confidence, but buyers were indifferent. The sales were 975 bales, including 480 bales to spinners and 17 bales to speculators. For forward delivery there was a moderate business doing; early prices were ⅛c.@¼c. lower, but later this was lost. Sales have been reported of 10,400 bales basis Low Middling, including, last evening, July and August, 100 bales each at 20 3-16c., sorether; August, 100 bales at 20 3-32c. 200 bales at 20¼c., 400 bales at 20 1-16c., 200 bales at 20c.; September, 300 bales at 19 9-16c.; November, 100 bales at 18¾c.; December, 200 bales at 18½c.; January, 200 bales at 18⅞c.; and today, July, 100 bales at 19⅞c.; August, 100 bales at 20⅛c., 200 bales at 20c., 200 bales at 19⅞c., 100 bales at 20⅛c., 200 bales at 19⅞c., 200 bales at 20c., 100 bales at 20 1-16c., 100 bales at 20⅛c., 2,500 bales at 20⅛c., 100 bales at 20 3-16c., 100 bales at 20⅛c.; September, 300 bales at 19⅞c., 400 bales at 19⅞c., 200 bales at 19 9-16c., 100 bales at 19⅞c., 200 bales at 19c., 100 bales at 20⅛c., 400 bales at 19 15-16c., 100 bales at 19⅞c.; October, 100 bales at 19 15-16c., 100 bales at 19c., 100 bales at 19⅛c.; November, 100 bales at 18⅛c., 100 bales at 18⅛c., 100 bales at 18 13-16c.; December, 100 bales at 18⅛c.; January, 100 bales at 18⅛c. Exchange, ⅛c. paid to exchange 100 bales September for 100 bales August. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: July, 19.79c.; August, 20.11c.; September, 19.66c.; October, 18¾c.; November, 18.63c.; January, 18⅛c.

FLOUR, &C.—Flour is dull and in buyer's favor. The demand is limited, while with liberal receipts and a depressed feeling generally, holders are anxious to realize. Sales have been made of 6,600 bbls. at $5@$5 30 for Superfine Western and State; $5 50@$5 80 for Common to good Extra Western and State; $5 80@$6 35 for good to choice do.; $6 35@$6 85 for common to choice White Wheat Western Extra; $6 40@$6 40 for common to good Extra Ohio, and $5 80@$9 for common to choice Extra St. Louis, the market closing heavy. Southern Flour is quiet and unchanged. We learn of sales of 500 bbls. at $6 10@$6 65 for common to fair Extra, and $6 70@$9 for good to choice do. Rye Flour is dull, with sales of 150 bbls. at $4 10@$5 75. Corn meal is quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat opened quiet and steady, and closed heavy and 1c. lower. Sales have been made of 94,000 bushels at $1 42@$1 43 for No. 2 Spring, afloat; $1 46 for No. 1 do., and $1 46@$1 52 for new and old Winter, Red and Amber Western and Southern. Rye is quiet. Barley is dull and nominal. Barley-malt is unchanged; sales, 12,000 bushels of two-rowed State at $1 25. Corn is a shade lower, owing to large supplies; buyers operate with caution, with sales of 110,000 bushels at 71c. for Common Western Mixed, and 71½c.@72c. for good to choice do. The market for Oats is without decided change. Sales, 71,000 bushels at 65c.@65½c. for Western, and 68c.@70c. for Ohio.

HAY—Is quiet and steady at $1 05 for shipping, and $1 20@$1 45 for retail lots.

HOPS—Are quiet, and scarcely so firm.

METALS—The market for Iron has been active and firm; sales, 3,800 tons English rails on private terms, and 150 tons Glengarnock Pig at $32; American quoted at $33@$35 for No. 1. Pig-tin has sold freely; 2,000 slabs Straits have been taken at a private price; English, 34½c., gold; Straits, 35c., gold. Plates have been sold to the extent of 1,000 boxes assorted charcoal at full prices.

MOLASSES—There has been very little demand, with prices more or less nominal. We quote:

	Old crop.	New crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed	20c.@22c.	23c.@30c.
Cuba Clayed	21c.@23c.	24c.@28c.
Cuba Muscovado, Refining	—@—	30c.@40c.
Cuba Muscovado, Grocery	—@—	40c.@45c.
Porto Rico	—@—	35c.@55c.
English Islands	—@—	32c.@48c.
New-Orleans	—@—	55c.@65c.

NAVAL STORES—In Spirits Turpentine there has been but little business. The stocks are small and high prices limit trade to bare wants. Merchantable, on spot, 53c.@53½c., and to arrive, 50c. In Resins a few small orders have been closed out at strong prices. Sales foot up 3,500 bbls. Strained at $3 05 for common; $3 10@$3 12 for fair Strained; $3 20 for good do., and 100 bbls. Pale at $5@$5 50. We quote: Strained at $3 12½@$3 20; extra Pale, $6 50@$7 75.

PROVISIONS—The market for Pork was dull and lower. Buyers were indifferent and holders much more inclined to realize, with sales of 120 bbls. at $15 for New Mess, $12@$12 50 for Prime, and $12@$13 50 for New Prime Mess; also, 500 bbls. Mess for August at $15 12; 500 do. for January, February, March and April at $14 50; 500 do. for do. at $14 75; 500 do. for January at $14 75; 250 do. for September at $15 and 250 do. for do. at $15 12. Beef is quiet. We learn of sales of 100 bbls. at $10@$12 for Plain Mess, and $12@$15 for Extra Mess. Beef Hams are quiet. Choice Western are scarce and in demand, while Texas are neglected at $20@$22. Tierce Beef is dull and nominal at $20@$22 for Prime Mess and India do. Cut-meats are unchanged. We quote at 10c.@13½c. for Hams, and 5¾c.@6½c. for Shoulders. Middles are steady; sales, 150 boxes of City at 8½c.@8¾c.; the business is mainly for export. Lard opened heavy and closed steady, with more call from exporters; sales, 300 tcs. at 9¾c.@10⅛c. for Steam, and 10⅛c. for Kettle-rendered; for forward delivery there is nothing doing, and prices are barely steady; August we quote at 11c. Butter is dull and heavy at 10c.@22c. for Western, and 18c.@30c. for State. Cheese is dull and heavy at 8c.@11¼c.

PETROLEUM—The market remains pretty much in the same position. There has been very little demand; most buyers insist upon substantial concessions. Prices are a trifle easier. We quote Crude in bulk at 14½c.; Refined at 25½c., without business for delivery here. In Philadelphia one or two sales have been made at lower prices. The general market has ruled weak and dull; sales have been reported of 1,000 barrels for July at 24½c.; July generally quoted at 24½c.@25¼c. On the Creek, trade has been light at unchanged prices; the quotations are $4 90 on Lower Road and $4 65 on Upper Road.

OILS—Linseed from crushers' hands quoted at 84c. Castor, Crude, Whale and Sperm have been moderately dealt in at steady prices.

RICE—Is quiet at 8½c.@9c.

SEED—Linseed has ruled dull, with prices more or less nominal; 500 bags have been sold at $2 25.

STEARINE—Is quiet and prices are hardly so firm; 11½c. is today's full price for the best. Sales have been made of 30,000 lbs. at 12c.

SUGARS—Raw have met with a very fair trade at full prices. Sales 1,400 hhds. at 8½c.@9c. for Martinique; 9¼c.@10c. for Porto Rico; 10c.@11c. for Centrifugal; also 600 boxes at 10¾c.@10½c., and 250 hhds. Melado at 7c. We now quote: Fair to good Refining grades Cuba, 9⅛c.@9¾c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 10c.@10½c. Porto Rico Refining grades range from 9c.@9½c., and Grocery from 10c.@10½c. No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 10⅛c.@10¾c. for D. Refined Sugars are in good request at 11c.@12¾c. as the extremes. Messrs. Caro Amane & Co. sum up the movements in Raw Sugars, since July 1, thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock, (ascertained by actual count, including speculators,) July 1, 1871	95,955	65,004	268,488	10,465
Receipts since July 1	20,560	5,300	21,585	1,245
Total	116,515	70,302	290,073	11,712
Sales since July 1	25,187	3,467	25,950	156
Stock July 13, 1871	91,328	66,855	264,123	11,556
Comparing with stock July 14, 1870	102,765	111,712	276,363	1,947
Comparing with stock July 15, 1869	131,806	145,767	122,301	1,652
Comparing with stock July 16, 1868	84,730	60,536	59,788	375

TALLOW—There was no decided change. Buyers were indifferent in their operations, while holders of out-of-time stock were more inclined to sell. We notice sales of 120,000 lbs. at 9c.@9⅛c. for fair to prime.

WHISKY—Is dull. The sales are 50 bbls. at 94½c.

FREIGHTS—The market is rather steadier, with not much inquiry for room, however. To Liverpool, 22,000 bushels Corn at 6d.; 125 hhds. Tallow at 17s. 6d.; 300 tierces Lard at 20s.; 60 hhds. Tobacco at 17s. 6d. ℘ steam; 6,000 boxes Cheese and 300 firkins Butter at 3s.; 500 boxes Bacon at 20s.; 9,000 bushels Wheat at 6d. To London, 7,800 bushels Corn at 6¼d. A vessel with 3,100 qrs. Grain to Cork for orders at 5s. 9d. and 5s gratuity. A British bark from Philadelphia to direct Continental port with 2,700 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 7½d.; an American bark, hence to Cork, for orders, with 3,400 bbls. Naphtha at 6s., or 6d. off if direct.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 13.—RECEIPTS—Wheat, 33,000 bushels; Corn, 7,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 45,000 bushels; Corn, 111,000 bushels. Rail SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 37,000 bushels; Oats, 23,000 bushels. Canal FREIGHTS firm; Wheat, 11¼c.; Corn, 10¼c.; Oats, 7c., to New-York. FLOUR quiet. WHEAT neglected; No. 2 Spring nominally $1 31; 5,000 bushels No. 1 Duluth sold $1 32. CORN lower and dull; sales, 35,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 51½c., half to arrive. OATS—Market bare. RYE neglected. BARLEY and SEEDS inactive. PORK dull at $15. LARD dull at 10¼c. HIGHWINES steady at 88c. The Cattle Market is dull at the decline quoted yesterday. The receipts are heavy, being 535 cars against 575 cars to the same day last week. Sales were made of 75 head Texas, ranging from 1,033 to 1,126 lbs., at $4 @$4 25; 70 Missouri, ranging from 1,120 to 1,136 lbs., at $5@$5 25; 142 Ohio, ranging from 1,034 to 1,432 lbs., $4 87½@$6 12½; 150 Kentucky, ranging from 1,244 to 1,440 lbs., $5 50@$6 37½; 460 Indiana, ranging from 1,174 to 1,518 lbs., $5@$6 50; 56 Illinois, ranging from 1,040@1,368 lbs., $4 25@$6 50. SHEEP quiet and unchanged. LAMBS in demand; sales, 1,270 Canada Lambs, ranging from 60@67 lbs., at $7@$7 37½; 444 Kentucky Lambs, averaging 63 lbs., $5 75; 300 Indiana Sheep, from 80@81 lbs., $4 50; 300 Illinois, from 80@90 lbs., $4 75@$5. HOGS steady, at $4 75@$4 87½ for common to good shipping; sales were made of 323 head.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 13.—COTTON nominal at 19½c.@20c. FLOUR dull and lower for New; Superfine Winter, $3 90; Extra Winter, $4 50; Double Extra Winter, $5@$5 20. WHEAT closed higher on medium grades; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 23; sample lots of No. 1 Red Winter, $1 28. CORN—Yellow higher; other grades unchanged; Mixed bulk on track, 50c.@52c.; White, 55c.@56c.; Yellow on elevator, 55c.@57c.; Mixed sacked, 51c.@52c. OATS in fair demand but at lower rates; New mixed on track, 38c.; ditto, sacked, 40c.@44c.; Old ditto, 38c.@40c. BARLEY—Nothing doing. WHISKY firm at 92c. HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. PORK quiet; $15 75 on orders. BACON—Only a limited jobbing demand; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear-rib Sides, 8c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, choice loose, 16c. LARD nominal at 10¼c. Live HOGS firm at $3 75@$4 20. CATTLE quiet at $3@$5 25 for good medium to choice. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 6,500 bushels Oats, 2,300 bushels Rye, 1,660 Hogs and 1,000 Cattle.

CINCINNATI, July 13.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 20c.@20½c. FLOUR steady, with moderate demand; Family, $5 50@$5 75. WHEAT—Demand fair; prices advanced; New Red, $1 23@$1 27; Old, $1 35@$1 37. CORN dull and drooping at 55c.@56c. RYE dull and market unsettled; holders anxious to sell; offered at 80c.; New at 55c.@58c. OATS quiet and unchanged at 52c.@55c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged; nothing done. PORK dull and nominal at $15. LARD—Full prices asked but no demand; 10¼c. asked; a small quantity sold at 10¼c. BULK MEATS dull; holders anxious to sell; much country stuff on market; no demand; asking 6c. for Shoulders, 7½c. for Rough Sides, and 7¾c. for Clear Rib Sides and Clear Sides. BACON dull and drooping; sales, Shoulders, 6¾c.@6⅞c.; Sides, 8¼c.@8½c.; 9½c.@9¾c., seller September. HOGS—Demand good at full prices, $4 50@$4 65; receipts, 4,500. CATTLE dull and unchanged; $3@$5; receipts, 1,000. WHISKY in fair demand and firm at 91c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 13.—FLOUR dull, with indications of a decline; sales, 1,200 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring, $7 75 for Amber Winter, $8 for White, $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales, 3,000 bushels No. 1 Red Winter $1 42; 1,200 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, in car lots, at $1 40, and 1 car choice White Canada at $1 70. CORN dull; sales, 5,000 bushels at 65½c., and 1,300 bushels, in car lots, at 66c. OATS wanted and scarce at 58c. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS quiet. CORN-MEAL—$1 30 for bolted, $1 20 for unbolted, ℘ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $22@$23; Shipstuffs, $25@$26; Middlings, $28@$30. HIGHWINES, 93½c. Canal FREIGHTS—Flour, 30c.; Wheat, 7½c.; Corn, 6½c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 to the Hudson, $4 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 58c.; to New-York, 48c.; to Albany, 30c. RECEIPTS—By lake, 42,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 3,000,000 feet Lumber. SHIPMENTS—By canal, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 36,000 bushels Corn, 1,076,000 feet Lumber.

CHICAGO, July 13.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT fairly active; declined ¼c.; No. 2 Spring closed at $1 18¾ in the afternoon; steady at $1 18¾c.@$1 19¼c. CORN easier and more active; No. 2 Mixed closed at 52¼c.@52½c.; in the afternoon steady at 52¼c. OATS—No. 2, 40¾c.@40⅞c. RYE fairly active; No. 2, 64c.@67c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. HIGHWINES steady at 91c. PROVISIONS easier and quiet. Mess PORK, 14 37½@$14 50. LARD, 10¼c.@10⅜c. Live HOGS unchanged at $4@$4 80. CATTLE dull at $3@$5 50. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 160,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley, 10,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat, 200,000 bushels Corn, 32,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 Hogs. FREIGHTS fairly active; Corn to Buffalo, 4¾c.

BALTIMORE, July 13.—COTTON dull, not lower; Middling, 20½c.@20¾c.; net receipts, 21 bales; gross, 123 bales; sales, 125 bales; stock, 1,060 bales. FLOUR fairly active, with improved tone, but prices unchanged; Howard-street Superfine, $4 50@$5 25; do. Extra, $5 50@$6 75; do. Family, $6 75@$7 50; City Mills Superfine, $4 50@$5 75; do. Extra, $5 75@$7 50; do. Family, $7 75@$10; Western Superfine, $4 50@$5 25; do. Extra, $5 50@$6 75; do. Family, $6 75@$7 50. WHEAT firmer; Amber, $1 55@$1 65; Common to Fair, $1 30@$1 40. CORN dull; White Southern at 77c.@78c.; Yellow do., 74c.@75c.; Mixed Western, 71c.@72c. OATS in improved demand; New Southern at 52c.@56c.; Old Western, 65c.@68c. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY quiet at 94c.@94½c.

LOUISVILLE, July 13.—TOBACCO unabated in activity and prices very firm on all grades; quotations unchanged; sales, 230 hhds. COTTON quiet; Middling, 19½c. FLOUR dull and weak; Family Extra, $6 25. WHEAT—Receipts of new light; sales at $1 30 for choice. CORN in fair demand; shelled sales at 70c. for new. OATS—Dealers offering at 40c.; no sales; old quiet. RYE quiet. PROVISIONS dull; tendency downward; only a small order demand; nothing doing in iron-bound lots; prices unchanged. WHISKY firm; 88c.; in good demand; stock scarce.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—CLOVER-SEED, 9c.@10c. FLAXSEED, $2. Quercitron BARK firm; No. 1 at $30@$32. FLOUR—High grades firm, others nominal; Superfine, $5 25@$5 50; Extra, $5 50@$6; WHEAT quiet and steady; Old Red Winter at $1 48@$1 50; New do., $1 42@$1 48. CORN quiet but firm; Mixed Western, 71c.@72c.; Yellow, 73c.@74c. OATS dull. WHISKY firm at 95c. COTTON dull; Middling Upland, 21c.@21½c. PETROLEUM steady; Crude, 13¼c.; Refined, 24½c.@25¼c.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 13.—HAY—None on landing; sales from warehouse, prime, $29; choice, $32. PORK firmer; Mess, $16 25@$16 50. BACON firm; Shoulders, 7½c. All other articles unchanged. EXCHANGE—Sterling, $1 24¼; New-York sight, ¼ premium. GOLD, 112. COTTON dull and lower; Middling, 20½c.; net receipts, 228 bales; gross, 362 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 27 bales; sales, 750 bales; stock, 60,895 bales.

MILWAUKEE, July 13.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull, and prices have declined; Red Winter, $1 21; No. 2, $1 19. OATS steady, with moderate demand; No. 2, 40c. CORN in fair demand, but at lower rates; No. 2 Mixed, 52¼c. RYE and BARLEY dull and nominal. FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 5c.; to Oswego, 8¼c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour and 46,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour and 30,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, July 13.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and a shade lower; sales, 5,000 bushels; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 36; No. 2 do., $1 27. CORN firm; high Mixed, 64c. OATS steady, with moderate demand at 58c. Crude PETROLEUM very quiet at $5 65; Refined held at 24.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 13.—COTTON nominal; receipts, 240 bales; shipments, 330 bales. FLOUR dull and unchanged. CORN irregular; offering freely. OATS quiet and weak. LARD quiet and unchanged. PORK quiet and unchanged. BACON—Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c.; Clear Sides, 9½c.

NORFOLK, July 13.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 66 bales; exports, coastwise, 115 bales; stock, 1,085 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 13.—COTTON firmer; Middling, 19¾c.@19⅞c.; net receipts, 60 bales; stock, 5,689 bales.

WILMINGTON, July 13.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 20c.; net receipts, 70 bales; exports, coastwise, 50 bales; sales, 9 bales; stock, 578 bales.

BOSTON, July 13.—COTTON dull; Middling, 21½c.; net receipts, 9 bales; gross, 2,986 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 6,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 13.—COTTON dull; Middling, 20¼c.; net receipts, 808 bales; exports, coastwise, 787 bales; stock, 4,916 bales.

GALVESTON, July 13.—COTTON dull; good Ordinary, 16c.; net receipts, 349 bales; exports to Great Britain, 121 bales; stock, 20,125 bales.

MOBILE, July 13.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 20c.; stock, 902 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 13—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅛ for money, and 93¼@93⅜ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 92¾; 1865, old, 93¼; 1867, 91¼; Ten-forties, 91. The rate of discount of the Bank of England is reduced to 2 ℘ cent.

1½ P. M.—Consols, 93⅛ for both money and the account. United States Ten-forties, 91¼.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 93¼@93⅜ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 92¾; 1865, old, 93¼; 1867, 91⅞; Ten-forties, 91¼.

LONDON, July 13.—The regular weekly statement of the Bank of England published today shows that the amount of bullion in vault has increased £462,000.

FRANKFORT, July 13.—The United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 96⅞@96¾ for the issue of 1862.

FRANKFORT, July 13.—United States Five-twenty Bonds are quoted at 96⅞ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, July 13—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opens dull. Middling Uplands, 9d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is heavy, and the sales of the day are now estimated at 12,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for export and speculation. PROVISIONS—Lard, 48s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

4 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed heavy; Middling Uplands, 9d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 4,000 for export and speculation. PROVISIONS—Lard, 48s. ℘ cwt.

Evening.—BACON, 38s. 6d. ℘ cwt. for Short-Ribbed Middles. Common RESIN, 7s. 6d. ℘ cwt. Spirits TURPENTINE, 48s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

LONDON, July 13.—TALLOW, 44s. 3d. ℘ cwt. SUGAR, afloat, 30s. 6d.@30s. 9d.

Evening.—Calcutta LINSEED, 60s. 6d.@61s.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1871.

Announcements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
RIPPLE, or THE PLUM TREE INN. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Wheatleigh, Beckett, Fisher, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Kimber Price.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
AN ANGEL, and THE SAVAGE AND THE MAIDEN. Leading characters by Messrs. Lewis, Davenport, Hamilton, Lumsey, Davenport and Miss Clara Morris.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE COLLEEN BAWN. Leading characters by Messrs. John Collins, G. Wheatleigh, and Miss Rose Eberle.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
UNDER TWO FLAGS. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Watkins.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 52d-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
SWISS BELL-RINGERS.

LEAVITT ART ROOMS.
No. 817 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF THE PAINTING, "THE PRODIGAL SON."

Terms of the New-York Times.
MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum:
Two copies, one year.....$ 5
Ten copies, one year.....35
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum:
Five copies, one year.....$ 8
Ten copies, one year.....15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
Twenty copies, one year.....25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
Fifty copies, one year.....50
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra 3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Address NEW-YORK TIMES.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 20 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 50 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock it will be impossible to classify them under the proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DERBIG, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ *We are prepared to send the* NEW-YORK TIMES *by mail, for any length of time, to subscribers in the country or abroad. Application to be made direct to the office.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The French Government has sent an agent to England, to endeavor to effect a modification of the treaty of commerce of Jan. 23, 1860. Gen. L'ADMIRAULT, Military Commander in Paris, has ordered the theatres, cafés and other places of public resort that they must closed at midnight, as was formerly the case. The representatives from the occupied districts urge M. THIERS to anticipate the future payments of the indemnity to Germany. It is said negotiations to that end have been opened. The Orleans Princes are about to pay a visit to M. GUIZOT. The Tuileries gardens will shortly be opened to the public. The effective strength of the French Army is 230,000 men. BARON HAUSSMANN is a candidate for office at the municipal elections. It is rumored that the Duke DE BROGLIE will succeed M. FAVRE in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and that M. ANCEL will take charge of the portfolio, now held by M. LARCY. M. DE SAINT HILAIRE will replace M. JULES SIMON in the Ministry of Public Instruction. The difference between the Egyptian Government and the French Consul-General have been referred for settlement to the French Cabinet. The *Spener Gazette* says that regular diplomatic representation to France is postponed until after the complete evacuation of French territory by the German troops. A Customs conference of delegates from all European States, to meet in Berlin, is proposed.

GENERAL.

In the Connecticut Senate, yesterday, the bill repealing the Usury laws was passed by a nearly unanimous vote. In the House the bill consolidating the New-York and New-Haven and Hartford and New-Haven Railroads was passed by 129 to 88.

A break occurred in the Wyoming Canal yesterday, near Wilkesbarre, filling the Enterprise and Burroughs collieries with water. No person was injured. The break, which extends ninety feet, surface measurement, will be repaired in a week, but the mines will not resume work in less than two months.

At the Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., yesterday, the following honorary degrees were conferred: Master of Arts—Bankson T. Morgan, George R. Fairbanks. Doctor of Divinity—Rev. Giles H. Deshon, of Meriden, Conn.; Rev. Geo. M. Hill, of Burlington, N. J.; Rev. Isaac F. White, of Newport, R. I. Doctor of Laws—Rev. Noah Porter, President elect of Yale College; Hon. Wm. D. Simpson, Judge of the United States Court; Hamilton F. Smith, Professor in Harvard College.

The steam-ship *City of Port-au-Prince*, from New-York for Port-au-Prince, was wrecked on the 21st of June on Mayaguan, Bahama Islands. All the crew were saved, and fifteen of them have arrived at Philadelphia.

A man named EDWARD WHITTIER, a shoemaker, committed suicide on Wednesday evening, in Lowell, Mass., by cutting his throat. He was one of a party of English emigrants who arrived that day, and was discouraged at not finding employment. He was forty-seven years old. He leaves a wife and six children.

The celebration of the 12th of July in Quebec was confined to an individual display of emblems, and a dinner was given in the evening at Masonic Hall by the members of the Orange lodges in honor of the day. A good deal of excitement prevailed about the riots in New-York.

Dr. MILLER, a member of the Connecticut Legislature from Enfield, while speaking in the House on Wednesday afternoon, was seized with a spasm of the heart and fell to the floor. The House immediately adjourned.

In the Educational Convention at Winchester, Va., yesterday morning, WALTER R. ABBOTT was elected President of the Convention for the ensuing year. Papers were read by Profs. T. H. WILLIAMS and H. ERNST. At the evening session Prof. JOHN MASON, of the Virginia University, in an address took strong ground in favor of Biblical instruction in all the schools.

Delegates have arrived at Cape Island, N. J., from New-York, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Del., Baltimore, Newark and Lynn, Mass., to attend the semi-annual meeting of the Mercoco Manufacturers' National Exchange.

Miss ANTHONY spoke in San Francisco on Wednesday evening on the power of the ballot and of the Press. Her remarks on the case of Mrs. FAIR were received with a storm of hisses, inducing her to promptly change the subject.

A company of Mormon immigrants, numbering 500 persons, English, Scotch, Danish and Welsh, arrived at Salt Lake on Wednesday evening, and were escorted into town by the Mormon Bishops, BRIGHAM YOUNG being absent in the northern part of the Territory.

A Radical Press Convention is in session in New-Orleans.

The Viaduct Railroad—Will It Pay?

Is the proposed Viaduct Railroad a practicable scheme, and is it likely to return a fair profit to the original shareholders? These two questions are often in the mouths of people who are invited to subscribe toward the undertaking. The Directors, however, have, for some mysterious reason, a strong objection to hearing these questions put. We have ventured to suggest that they ought to be answered, and for this prime the advertisement of the Viaduct Railroad has been withdrawn from our columns. We trust that we shall be able to survive this cruel blow; and if, as many indications appear to suggest, the Viaduct Railroad is only another device for filling the pockets of a few at the expense of the many, we are rather glad that we are not asked to advertise the project in these pages. At any rate, we cannot consent to the theory that a newspaper ought to be bought by advertisements. Part of our business is to publish advertisements, but it is not part of our business to sell our editorial columns over the counter. The Directors of the Viaduct Railroad, like the Tammany Ring, evidently think that the first use of advertisements is to buy the support of newspapers, or at least to induce them to keep silence. This is in itself a bad sign, because an honest undertaking will bear investigation, and does not need the aid of puffs. At any rate, we must continue to make those plain suggestions about the Viaduct Road which we saw reason to offer before the Directors ordered us to cease publishing their advertisement.

It is quite evident that the Viaduct Road is the most costly of all the schemes yet devised for giving us increased railway facilities. The exact route is still kept a secret, but no matter through what streets it may pass, it is clear that an enormous sum of money will have to be paid for property, for compensation, damages, and other charges of a like character. When a railroad company requires a man's house, the price of that house is suddenly found to go up in the market, and so it will be wherever the Viaduct Road may pass. An underground road would have avoided all, or nearly all, such expenses as these—which, perhaps, is one reason why an under-ground road was not chosen. Unquestionably there must be room for jobbery in any undertaking in which TWEED, SWEENY and the valiant HALL are concerned, and they are at the head and front of this Viaduct Railroad scheme. Then, again, the cost of constructing such a railroad as that proposed must be great beyond present calculation. The *Tribune*, which is one of the corporation papers, has told us, no doubt upon good authority, that *three hundred and forty bridges* are to be built over the thoroughfares of the City—in fact, that one-third of the road is to run over bridges. An architect must be very "green" who does not contrive to make a very good thing out of a contract to build even one bridge—but 340! Why it is a prospect more dazzling than ever illuminated the dreams of the most ambitious of architects. And then, moreover, these bridges are all to be of the "Saracenic" order,—that, we suppose, being deemed the most appropriate to a commercial City in the Nineteenth century. There are to be two little arches for foot traffic, and a larger one for carriages and other vehicles—so that as much of the roadway is to be blocked up as possible. If the whole plan had purposely been made as expensive as possible, no better style of railroad could have been chosen.

The City puts down $5,000,000, and the Directors subscribe another million. This sum will scarcely cover the preliminary costs—certainly will not suffice to buy up much property, or settle many claims for damages. We may be sure that such of the Directors as are owners of property along the route will take care that their own interests do not suffer. Their houses will not be sold for less than their full value. The six millions already answered for will be but as a drop of water compared with the Atlantic Ocean—the bulk of the money the general public are expected to supply. Now it is almost certain that in so extravagant a project as this, the *original shareholders* will never see a cent of interest for their money, even if they are lucky enough to get any of the principal back again. There will be call after call, until the original shareholder is tired out, and then he will be glad to get rid of his shares at a discount. The money subscribed at first will all be sunk in claims for damages and so forth. The real expense of constructing the road will then only begin. Let anybody who is disposed to invest his money in the road ask an architect to give him a rough idea of the cost of such a line, including the 340 bridges. The intending speculator will soon be anxious to keep clear of the scheme. Consider the traffic which will be necessary to pay a proper interest on the money spent on the road! No line could accommodate it, even if there were the traffic to accommodate. If such a road is ever built, and we do not believe it will be, years would pass before the most modest interest could be paid. And yet, without even any proper information being laid before the public, people are expected to rush into the brand new office in Broadway, and invest in a railroad which is almost as visionary in its character as a railroad to the moon. Those who do invest in such a project—unless, like most of the Directors, they see a sly way of "selling" it to "greenhorns"—will be considerably more money than brains.

The Misintenders of the Riot.

That OAKEY HALL and his tribe of Bohemians, whom he supports out of the City taxes, did undoubtedly help to incite the extreme Irish party to commit a riot on Wednesday, cannot be denied. There were, however, others engaged in the same game, and thus far they have been allowed to escape scot-free. Considering that we were thus threatened with a terrible riot, and that several lives were actually lost, is it not the duty of the authorities to take some steps for the punishment of the guilty parties? Look, for instance, at the following notices:

A. O. H. NO. 2.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF the above lodge will be held at Washington Hall, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, at 8, for enrolling members for the H. R. Volunteers, to parties to be in their Town Hall by next week. All true Irishmen are requested to attend. By order.
HUGH CUNNINGHAM, President.
HENRY GRADY, Secretary.

A. O. H. NO. 17.—OFFICERS AND MEMbers are notified to attend a special meeting on SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock sharp, at the Constitution Hall, corner of Twenty-second-street and Third-avenue, to receive arms and drill for their coming excursion that is to take place in a few days. All true-hearted Irishmen are invited to come and enroll their names.
JAMES CLARKIN, President.
PARSON O'RAHA, Secretary.

There is scarcely any attempt to conceal the real meaning and object of these announcements. That signed JAMES CLARKIN is too plain for a child to misunderstand—all "true-hearted Irishmen" are invited to attend for the purpose of "*receiving arms and drill.*" The Police knew perfectly well what this meant. The "true Irishmen" in question were to be supplied with the means of committing a breach of the peace. The leaders are liable to prosecution, and we would now ask if the authorities mean to prosecute them? The Mayor has had time to get the shaking out of his knees, and will perhaps give some minutes' consideration to the subject.

A Sad Day for Erie.

The decision of Judge BLATCHFORD, which we published and briefly commented on yesterday, puts a stop in one direction to the most remarkable series of frauds ever attempted. Now that there is a certainty of justice being practically administered, it is worth while to glance back at the history of the conspiracy which has finally been exposed and checked. The parties who have been injured in this affair were stockholders of the Erie Railroad. They had purchased in good faith what they supposed to be valid and negotiable evidence of their shares in the property of that road. In order, however, to realize the use of the right thus purchased in this country, it became necessary to have their stock registered at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in this City. The stock having been presented, came, in the course of the transaction, into the office of the Erie Railroad Company. While in this office a sham suit was instituted by members of the Erie Ring, an attachment was procured, and the stock was seized by the Sheriff. When, therefore, the agents of the rightful owners of the stock applied for it, they were told that it had passed from the custody of the Company into the clutches of the Sheriff of the County of New-York, and could only be obtained by the adjudication of the suit, in the progress of which it had been seized. The suit was, thereupon, properly defended, and, of course, proved to be based upon no foundation of facts.

It was dismissed, and the property was released. When, however, the owners of the stock again applied for their property, they found that the conspirators who had instituted the first suit had used the time thus secured to resort again to the State Courts, and that in pursuance of an order which has long since become of infamous notoriety, both on account of the person by whom, and the place from which it was issued, their stock had been again seized, this time by a "receiver." Mr. COLEMAN. Astounded and indignant at the facility with which they found their efforts to regain what honestly belonged to them baffled by the Courts of justice, they summoned their defrauders to meet them in the United States Court, where it was known that, pending the trial, their property would at least be secure from further transfer. In the presence of this tribunal, where the Erie chiefs found themselves at once reduced to the position of ordinary citizens, recourse was had again to the insolent fraud and treachery which are the natural weapons of Messrs. GOULD and FISK. At first it was determined to defy the Court, and to refuse to produce the books necessary to the proper development of the case. The attempt was met by the peremptory exercise of those powers of the Courts which these gentry had apparently supposed to exist solely for their benefit, and in no wise for their restraint. Mr. GOULD was offered the alternatives of obeying the call of the Court or going to prison, and he decided *not* to go to prison. The evidence having thus been secured, the end was approaching: and, to avoid this end, the Erie rascals had recourse to another trick. They endeavored to deprive the property in the hands of their receiver (they fondly regarded him as still their servant) of all value by issuing upon it three million dollars of bonds, exchanging those bonds for thirty thousand shares of stock, and *registering this stock*, leaving the stock in the receiver's hands the mere lifeless, worthless corpse of property. It is this last fraud that Judge BLATCHFORD'S decision has brought to grief. This "spoliation," as he plainly calls it, he decrees must be made good, either by providing for the legitimate registration of the stock in the hands of the receiver, or by pecuniary compensation. He upsets the theory on which the Erie men act, that Mr. COLEMAN is still their agent, and declares that, by the transfer of this suit to the United States Court, he has become the officer of that Court, the stock in his possession is constructively in the custody of the Court, and any interference with it will be sure to be treated as interference with the dignity and powers of the Court.

We pointed out yesterday the significance of this defeat of the Erie Ring, coming on the same day with the blow struck by outraged public sentiment at that twin enormity the Tammany Ring. What Messrs. GOULD and FISK can do before a just Court, we do not undertake to foretell. But it will seem to most observers that the rascals have nearly reached the end of their rope, and that they will soon be obliged to make restitution.

An Organ-Grinder's Grievance.

Signor MARIO MANZINI, who turns the crank of that servile organ of the "Ring," the *World*, makes a most piteous complaint against his employers for the way in which he was treated by them in the matter of the Orangemen's celebration. He claims, and as we think, justly, that however foolish and ridiculous they might choose to make themselves in that affair, they had no business to make him and his organ the laughing-stock of the town. They should have agreed among themselves what tune they wanted played before they gave him his orders, and not exposed him to the jeers of the crowd for playing the wrong tune at the wrong time. If they wanted "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning," they should have said so and stuck to it; or if they preferred "Croppies Lie Down," well and good, so long as that was the distinct understanding. It made no difference to MARIO, as he candidly says, which tune he played, so long as he got his quota of pennies. "We would have supported with equal zeal," says the *World* in its leading article of yesterday, "and from the same motives, the policy substituted at the last moment, if it had been adopted with foresight and deliberation as the wisest course suited to the exigency." Of course it would. The *World* has already given its masters of the "Ring" ample proof of its fidelity (while under pay) for nearly a year past. It has praised as honest men and statesmen the very men who, before its engagement with them, had been denounced in its columns as swindlers and thieves. There was, therefore, no excuse for the shabby trick by which the justly-aggrieved "organ" was suffered to expose itself to the scorn and contempt of its readers in its treatment of the Orange difficulty. It is not to be wondered at that the *World* is forced, for once, into the spasmodic resolve of speaking its real sentiments. "We can think of no more wholesome rule in *a great emergency* than to express our *real sentiments*. It is our opinion, then, that this whole business of looking after the Orange procession has been botched. It is our deliberate judgment that the City authority and the State authority (especially as both belong to the same political party) ought to have consulted with each other in advance and have acted in perfect unison. It is not creditable to either that one took ground which the other overruled."

These be brave words for an organ-grinder to use; but we suppose that even an organ-grinder may be allowed, under strong provocation, and, in a "great emergency," to speak his "real sentiments." The *World* has ample justification for even a still stronger expression of its "real sentiments." For, did not its Tammany masters, by their rapid change of tunes, utterly ruin the organ for all time, and present its owner to the public gaze with a head-piece like that of the "translated" *Bottom*? Of this let the following extracts be the proof:

From the World, July 11.	*From the World, July 13.*
This determination of the Superintendent of Police has taken after full consultation, of course, with the City authorities, and under legal advice. It will be sustained in it by all *good citizens—of all races, religions, and political opinions.*	If we had been among the Mayor's advisers, *we should have tried to dissuade him from the line of action which he adopted.* We appreciated its boldness and vigor, but we clearly *foresaw the storm it would evoke, and would have strenuously advised against it* unless he had the most positive assurance that the State Government would stand by him to the end.
That the Police have now done this wise and right thing *will earn for them* the thanks of all men, *in the community not bent on riot and disorder.*	In our opinion, the other method (HOFFMAN'S) would have been preferable had it been first adopted; and a proclamation two days ago permitting the parade and promising protection to the Orangemen might also have prevented riotous demonstrations.

Men organized on the principles and ruled by the spirit of these lodges have just as much right as and no more right than a band of that Southern Order of the KU KLUX, evoked by the Radicals out of their own conscious needs, would have to march in procession through the streets of New-York.

A Republic Without Republicans.

M. THIERS takes a singular method of proving his loyalty to the Republic. One after another, the declared Republicans in his Cabinet have been sacrificed to make way for men whose political antecedents identified them either with the Bourbons, the Orleanists, or the First Empire. Whether the resignations of MM. FAVRE and SIMON, announced in today's telegrams, be the result of the pressure of a highly conservative Assembly or proceed from the exercise of the personal choice of M. THIERS, their obvious moral is very much the same. It amounts briefly to this, that in France, a Republic must, of necessity, exist on the sufferance of its enemies. The "country party" seems to have arrived at some rough conclusions pretty nearly as follows: "We have lived to see so many changes of government, that we look upon all with nearly the same amount of distrust. We believe mostly in accomplished facts. Those who choose may rank the Republic as one of these. We prefer to regard M. THIERS and his policy as facts more definite and recognizable. Our constituents have rushed forward with one consent to subscribe to his loan; the army under his control shows no signs of discontent; he is on the best of terms with the Pope, and is, on the whole, as good a bulwark against disorder as we are likely to secure at present. Accordingly, a large proportion of our number will probably agree to sustain President THIERS and this state of things which he calls a Republic. We have no special affection for the name, but so long as it gives us a government strong enough to keep down the 'Reds' we shall let that pass. As a guarantee, however, that there shall be no wholesale importation of new ideas into a system of administration which frequent change of rulers has not materially altered, we shall stipulate that M. THIERS shows no weak leaning to the theoretical democracy of our aggressive Republicans. We think, somehow, that the European economic theories of M. SIMON pretty nearly on the same way as the condemned heresies of the Communists. M. THIERS is himself too old to introduce any radical changes into the system that we have, practically, lived under since the *Code Napoleon* of the great Emperor. We should like to see him associated only with men as old and as practical as himself, and must request him in looking around for colleagues to state that "none of sixty are preferred."

Whether the remarks in the Assembly have given expression to any such sentiments or not, the recent acts of M. THIERS suggest just such an explanation of their origin. The Republic has, for eighty years, been a name to the French people, and nothing more. Memories of bloodshed, of terror, and of national shame, have been associated with it. It has been cherished as an ideal mostly by its adherents; by the people it has never been experienced as a benignant fact. So little convenient are they in France with what a Republic truly is, that they have no popular definition of its scope, and no handy phrases to signify its purpose. In Paris, even since the Commune, they talk of a Republic which shall be above universal suffrage, that is to say, a Republic in which the minority rules. We of New-York could give them some useful hints as to the construction of such an anomaly; but we should also be obliged to tell them that it was no Republic at all. On the surface, there seems a temporary approach to a political coalition in France. At bottom, the discordant elements are as little capable of union as ever, and parties are so much the more divided from the fact that many are asking for different things under the same name. The single name of THIERS acts as a symbol of union among many jarring factions in France. As the ex-Orleanist, with all his talents, can hardly be said to represent any very definite principle, the old series of feuds, with their inevitable circle of change, seem as yet to be only deferred, not terminated.

Foreign Processions.

The events of the last few days must have convinced all sensible men that it is high time to put a proper restraint on the practice of blocking up our crowded thoroughfares with processions.

There is nothing that some classes of our foreign citizens like better than a procession. Stick a band of music and a few banners before them, fit them out with a pair of white gloves several sizes too large, add a long black coat dragging on the ground, and they will march all over the City, and be as proud of their appearance as a peacock is of his tail. Anything will do as an excuse for a procession. When Pat Mahony dies, there must be a long string of hacks and a few hundred friends and a band of music to follow him to the grave. The Fenians are always pottering about the City in processions, by way of keeping up the enthusiasm of the servant-girls, and getting their weekly subscriptions. On St. Patrick's Day the traffic of the City is suspended for many hours, and, indeed, whenever our Irish friends happen to want the public streets, they are at liberty to take them.

We are always complaining that the City is too small for the indispensable traffic which passes through it. And yet, every now and then, the overcrowded thoroughfares are coolly annexed by our foreign brethren who wish to go through some useless tomfoolery in which no one but themselves takes the slightest interest. If Fenians, or any other class, wish to make Merry-Andrews of themselves, why not go to some sequestered spot—say Coney Island—for the purpose? There they might have a good time, and enjoy, in peace, the ecstasy which a procession seems to be capable of affording them. But this is a place of business, and let us by all means keep our streets free from mummeries which can only make the actors in them very uncomfortable, and provoke the laughter of spectators.

MINOR TOPICS.

The public would like to know what agency, if any, the Board of Police Commissioners had in the promulgation of Superintendent KELSO'S (or Mayor HALL'S) "Order No. 47." Were they consulted relative to it, or were they not? Do the rules of the Board authorize either Mayor HALL or the Superintendent of Police to issue such an order on his own responsibility? These are questions which it concerns the Board of Police Commissioners quite as much as the public to have answered. Mayor HALL, it will be recollected, was first made a member of the Board by the Albany Legislature of last Winter. This was done in direct violation of the pledge given by the Democratic leaders to the Republicans when the new charter was adopted, that the Police Board should be equally divided between Republicans and Democrats. By legislating Mayor HALL into the Board, the political equilibrium was destroyed, and the Police, like all the other branches of the City Government, became a partisan organization. "Order No. 47," it appears, was among the first fruits of this violation of Democratic pledges.

A large number of rioters were discharged from the Justice's Courts *yesterday*, in default of special charges against them; but they did not get off without a lesson which, it is to be hoped, they will take to heart. That lesson is that their "leaders" are ready to get them into trouble, but slow in trying to get them out. Many of those discharged were fearfully ignorant. They had been led into their lawlessness by men who knew much better than they what they were doing. They were not thieves, and could not pay counsel. They were not political roughs, and could not compel attention. They were simply misguided, hot-headed fellows, who knew just enough to see that an Orangeman was a hereditary foe, but not enough to know that inherited feuds cannot be fought out with impunity in the streets. Ignorant as they were, however, we believe many of them have learned that their miserable "leaders" basely betrayed them, and that is something gained.

Assistant District-Attorney JOHN B. FELLOWS, who, like Mayor HALL, is "always ready to make a speech," and who doubtless expects to succeed our defunct Mayor as the parrot of the "Ring," took it upon himself to harangue the Police after one of their "raids," on the day of the riot. Among other things, he said that "it was a question for consideration by any Grand Jury whether the Police, in the discharge of their duty, were not justified in firing upon the mob." What right has this self-constituted counselor of the public to criticise such matters? Was the Police while a riot was actually progressing? Will he not know that no Grand Jury will ever be invited to such an act by Gov. HOFFMAN'S proclamation, and that they would have been branded as cowards by their omission if they had not accepted the invitation? We have no doubt that this man FELLOWS considers it "wholly unwise" for Union soldiers to turn out to protect their Government when it was engaged in the capacity of a rebel Colonel, in trying to destroy it.

An evening paper wants to know if the "display of the rights of the SIXTY-SIX or ninety-odd Orangemen who turned out July 12, 1871, were worth the lives of the policemen, the soldiers, the women, the child, and the innocent citizens killed and wounded," were not sacrificed or endangered to maintain any right. They were sacrificed to the motive—probably correctly—which led them to a spot where everybody knew there was danger, and where common prudence should have kept them from venturing. In the next place, the right maintained at the cost of the lives of the policemen and soldiers was not merely that of the Orangemen to parade as other citizens are allowed to do. It was the right of this community, through its military and Police, to defeat such processions as may be formed. If was the defenders of the procession who were attacked, and through them the very principle of law. Precious as are the lives of the dead defenders of the law, the law itself, in this yet free City, is still more so.

Will the members of the "Union League, County Council," of the Produce Exchange, and of any other organizations who may have passed resolutions condemnatory of the course of Tammany and Mayor HALL in issuing "General Order No. 47," remember that to get rid of the men who have betrayed and disgraced us, votes are no less necessary than resolutions? It is therefore highly desirable that all such indignant citizens should at finally make the further resolve to keep from the memory of the crowning shame of July 12, 1871, till New-York is rid of the men who added this to many previous humiliations.

A petition is said to be in course of signature calling for the immediate resignation of Mayor HALL. The independent citizens of New-York, of both parties, have had enough of his pretentious ruggedness and demoralizing policy, and if he can be got rid of in this way, the petition is not likely to want for signatures.

Those zealous Protestants who swallowed with open arms the entrance of Father HECKEWELDER into the fold of their own church, are doomed to continued disappointment. That excellent man, in a letter in this week's *Independent*, says that he "must remain constant to the immovable faith of the Catholic Church, and the primitive faith of the Church at Rome." But, he adds, "I refuse my adhesion to the pretended dogmas, new and heretical, of the Papal infallibility. I refuse to recognize as really free and legitimate, the pretended Ecumenical Council, in which—I am certain of it—history will see only a strategical ambuscade and a political intrigue." Surely no man can regret that Father HECKEWELDER finds it possible to hold to the Catholic faith and to these ideas also. The greater the number who can imitate this example, the better for Catholicism and the world.

WASHINGTON.

The Internal Revenue Bureau and the Treasury Department—The Wheeler Finance—Reduction of the Money-Order System to Great Britain.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Secretary BOUTWELL arrived here to-night at 8 o'clock. It is generally supposed that some new developments in regard to the Revenue Bureau will speedily follow the Secretary's return, but up to this time the condition of the affair, so far as is known, remains precisely as it was at the close of last week. As stated in these dispatches of Saturday evening last, Collector FORD, of New-York, was here today at the special request of Commissioner PLEASONTON, and it is understood on business other than that connected with his district. Its nature, however, is not explained.

DISTRICT FINANCES.

According to documents sent to the District Legislature today, by Controller HARRIS, the cash receipts at the Corporation of Washington for the year ending June 30, 1871, were $1,537,270 42. The receipts were $9,488 50 in excess of warrants issued for expenditures.

MRS. WHARTON'S ARREST.

The arrest of Mrs. WHARTON, of Baltimore, on the suspicion of her having caused the death by poison of the late Gen. KETCHUM, has created a great deal of excitement in this city, where she and her parties were all well known. Mrs. WHARTON has been held in high esteem in the best circles here, and it is not generally believed she can be guilty of the charges against her.

THE SOUTHERN COMMITTEE.

It is stated the Ku-klux Committee will certainly adjourn next week.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ANOTHER KUKLUX WITNESS.

The Kuklux Investigating Committee today examined Judge A. R. WRIGHT, of Rome, Ga., ex-member of both United States and Confederate Congresses. He believed in the existence of Kuklux organizations, and said it was originated for police purposes, to restrain disturbances likely to grow out of disorderly conduct of the negroes. The latter had behaved much better than was expected, and the Kuklux had sometimes gone beyond the purpose of their organization, which was not political, although being composed exclusively of conservatives, it might occasionally have more effect. He was opposed to secession, and [illegible] President LINCOLN after the overthrow of Rebellion. He was [illegible] at the assassination of the President, but could not feel entirely sorry to see the Government while burdened with political disabilities and not allowed to participate in all its advantages.

MONEY ORDERS TO AND FROM ENGLAND.

Articles of a convention for the exchange of postal money orders between the United States and Great Britain have been received at the Post-Office Department. The convention is duly executed on the part of the United Kingdom, and now awaits execution by the Postmaster-General and the President. The interchange of postal money orders is to begin Oct. 1, and it will require a considerable effort to prepare the blanks and make the necessary preliminary arrangements before that time. The limit of a single money order will be $50, or £10 sterling.

YALE COLLEGE.

The Alumni Meeting—An Improvement Suggested—Yale Progress—Death of Professor Kingsley.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, July 12, 1871.

Today tells not entirely to the Alumni, and was devoted to their interests and those of the various classes. The attendance at the former, which took place in the morning at Alumni Hall, was not large—mild and muggy years, and the proceedings were, consequently, of more than usual interest. Prof. PORTER, the President-elect, was in hand to receive the congratulations of his friends. Among the many duties and the pleasures of the day, Mr. DANIEL TREAT, class of 1809, the United living graduate of Yale from the commencement of the present century, Dr. DWIGHT, of Yale, Mr. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, Hon. GIDEON WELLS, class of 1814, Hon. THEODORE WOOLSEY, Rev. Dr. J. F. THORNTON, Gen. THOMAS SIDNEY, class of 1816, Rev. Dr. LEONARD BACON, of New-Haven, Professor [illegible], of Princeton, Judge CHILDS, class of 1817, Hon. JOSEPH HOW, Rev. Dr. J. P. THOMPSON, Gen. THOMAS of New-York, Colonel [illegible], of Providence, Rev. Dr. ELLIOTT, of Brooklyn, Rev. Dr. BUSHNELL, the oldest surviving graduate of the last century are: Class of 1796, TIMOTHY DWIGHT, New-Haven; Class of 1797, Oct. 27, 1871; Class of 1801, the Rev. THOMAS WILLIAMS, Providence; Rev. [illegible], born May 27, 1776.

A hymn prepared for the occasion by Mrs. FISCH, of 1849, was then sung to the tune of [illegible]; Rev. GEORGE ADAMS, of 1821, leading the music. The Chairman then announced the resignation of President WOOLSEY, and paid a tribute to the efficiency of his Administration, and requested Prof. THACHER to make some remarks on this event.

Prof. THACHER said he stood alone of those who were in the Faculty when he entered it. Forty years ago he entered as a Freshman when President WOOLSEY began his career as a Professor. He was glad to testify to his merits, and to the learning of President WOOLSEY, and to the glory of his career. He presented to the College a portrait of the President, with a glowing eulogy. Age had never diminished its efficiency, and even in the last year had he not been an authority for Governments both here and over the water? Had there not been progress for the last forty years? The expenses of the College in 1831 were $20,000, and the income $19,000; the property of the College was $14,000 at that time. The income after an existence of 121 years was a little over $2,000. He would not detail the prosperity of the College today. Progress was seen everywhere. Seven new Professors are created by the Corporation today. More Professors created the day President WOOLSEY resigned than the entire College had for 122 years. He alluded to the new and unequaled schools of science, fine arts, philology and a new school of pure mathematics. He claimed that the College grew with but little noise. They had here the reality of a University according to the idea of the learned everywhere. The Professor elaborated the University idea, and thought its complete development was due to President WOOLSEY. It was growth to be proud of, because it destroyed nothing.

Rev. Dr. BACON spoke on the same subject, and said that he was not ashamed of his age and did not care to play the young man. He was the only man alive who participated in the election of President WOOLSEY. He would transmit from the corporation to the Alumni some resolutions entered on their minutes relative to President WOOLSEY'S retirement.

The Chairman then said that the new President would have his say on the following day, after dinner. The Secretary read a resolution passed by the Cleveland Alumni Association June 5, announcing gratification at the advancement of the College, and congratulated President WOOLSEY on his laborious and useful life.

After some other addresses by CASSIUS M. CLAY, Rev. Dr. BARROW, of Boston, read a poem, the subject of which was the "Changes at Yale." It was cut short in order to meet the occasion.

The Secretary made the following announcements: First, an offer was made of $5,000, if $50,000 more were given in a year, to constitute a Professors' fund. Another gentleman present did the same, and sent his check for $5,000. They both would give $60,000 if $50,000 were raised. Secondly, Hon. G. F. WINGHAM, had purchased an extensive tract of land, the income from which, when sold in small lots, he would devote to the maintenance of an observatory. Mr. WINGHAM'S gift out of his pocket amounted to $50,000. It was expected the amount would be doubled. The land is at the head of Hillhouse-avenue, and comprises forty acres of land in the best and highest part of the city.

Prof. THACHER called attention to the means suggested to the Class of 1820 for perfecting a system of class subscriptions. Mr. HAWES, of 1820, followed the Professor, and announced that he spoke for "young Yale." He thought his constituency were satisfied with the recent changes, and they felt that money was needed, and as a class they offered $5,000 to the general fund, and advised other classes to do likewise.

Senator BUCKINGHAM being called on, said his presence was due to the interest he felt in Yale. He found her graduates everywhere, and believed that their influence was mainly exerted for that which was good and right. In connection with the subject of the Alumni representation, he said one of the chief duties of the corporators was to give largely of their money. The wisdom of money was the wisdom needed. Mr. S. HINMAN, of 1816, Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, and others addressed to the peremptory summons of the chairman.

REGATTA AT THE LAKE.

In the afternoon the regatta took place on Lake Saltonstall, in the presence of an exceedingly large crowd of spectators. Many went to the lake in carriages, but the vast majority preferred the more plebeian comforts of a railroad car. The first race was a two-mile sprint for double-sculls for a pair of silver pitchers, Messrs. D. F. BRAINARD and G. E. MARTIN, of the Class of 1872, and Messrs. C. M. GRIS and G. E. MUNROE, of 1873, were the contestants. The latter crew allowed thirty seconds start to their opponents, who won the race with ease in 16:10. Time of the other crew, 17:07. The second race was a two-mile single-scull race for which there were five entries; Messrs. J. B. MILLS, of 1872, W. F. HALL, of 1872; F. S. TOWN-

of 1872; J. W. Smith of 1872, and C. Phelps, of the Law School. The race was won by Phelps in 16:33; J. W. Smith second, in 17:05; J. S. Mills third, in 17:17; W. P. Hall fourth, in 17:36; and F. H. Perry last, in 17:45. It was expected that Perry would win, but for some unknown reason he did worse than any. The last race was a three-mile shell race between the Sophomores and Scientifics, and was easily won by the latter in 19:50—very poor time.

In the evening the Class of 1868 held their triennial and enjoyed a supper at the New-Haven House. About seventy-five were present, and as they rendered sleep an impossibility for most of the guests in the hotel, it is to be presumed that they had a good time. Several other classes had reunions at the same time. A reception for the graduates and their friends was also held at the Art Gallery, and the Yale Glee Club gave a concert at Music Hall.

PRIZE ITEMS.

In the Sophomore declamations last night the prizes were taken in the following order: C. F. Latting, S. P. Williams and F. E. Tammall. At the election for President yesterday W. M. Evarts received one vote.

The following elections to the Faculty were made: Prof. Lounsbury to be Professor of English Literature in the Scientific School; Henry A. Beers, Tutor in English Literature; H. P. Wright, Assistant Professor of Latin; Eugene Richards, Assistant Professor of Mathematics; Thos. Hooker and Edward Heaton, Tutors.

To-morrow is Commencement Day proper.

H. W. R.

Commencement Day—The Faculty Manifesto—What it Contains—List of the Graduates—The Class of 1871—The Alumni Dinner—Speeches by Prof. Porter and Gov. Jewell—Some Reflections—Honorary Degrees.

From Our Special Correspondent.

New-Haven, Thursday, July 13, 1871.

Commencement Day opened auspiciously so far as the weather was concerned, but to call it warm but faintly conveys an idea of the heat. However, like a good many other things, it only comes once a year, and so the intolerable heat and many other discomforts of this overcrowded city become perforce tolerable. The Yale Glee Club concert last evening was one of the finest entertainments ever given by students in that line. The singing was excellent, and there was no tedious delays to try the patience of the large audience. It is the best glee club Yale has had for many years.

I alluded, in my last, to a pamphlet circulated among the Alumni at their meeting, prepared by the different Faculties with reference to a University scheme. As everything connected with Yale College is of public interest at present, I send you a brief abstract of its contents. The pamphlet opens with the following statement:

"The permanent officers in the various departments of Yale College have united in proposing to the corporation that the Professors, with the President, Librarian, Treasurer, and Registrar, be recognized as a University Council, whose duty it shall be to consider unitedly the interests of the University and of its several departments, to communicate their views at their pleasure to the corporation, and annually to lay before that body a full report of the condition of the University in all its parts." A reference to the changes made during President Woolsey's administration follows, and it is then stated that "of the four several 'Faculties,' which co-exist in all the ancient universities of Europe—Theology, Law, Medicine, and Philosophy or the Arts and Sciences—not one can be regarded as completely developed in the group of institutions which have come into existence under the charter of Yale College. The charter gives to the corporation the powers of a university, and these powers are exercised both by providing [illegible] and by conferring [illegible] degrees [illegible] will [illegible] in every department, before the conception of a true university can be realized."

This is followed by a lengthy exhibit of the condition of each department, with a statement of its wants and necessities, and closes with the original theme and variations on the tune, Yale wants some money. Whether what she has could be better and more judiciously expended is a question which the interested must decide for themselves.

COMMENCEMENT DAY.

At about 10 o'clock this morning the usual procession was formed in front of the Lyceum, with President Woolsey in his black gown, Gov. Jewell, members of the corporation and the Faculty sandwiched in between the Undergraduates and the old Alumni. In this order they proceeded to Centre Church, where the following gentlemen delivered orations:

J. G. Blanding, San Francisco, Cal.; C. E. Cuddeback, Port Jervis, N. Y.; C. H. Hamlin, Plainville, Conn.; C. D. Hine, Lebanon, Conn.; H. B. Kinney, Griswold, Conn., (Salutatory;) C. R. Lanman, Norwich Town, Conn.; H. Mansfield, New-Haven, Conn.; W. W. Perry, Collinsville, Conn., (Valedictory;) W. B. Riggs, Palmyra, N. Y.; G. M. Stoeckel, New-Haven, Conn.; G. A. Strong, St. Louis, Mo.; T. Thacher, New-Haven, Conn.; A. E. Todd, Ludlow, Mass.; N. H. Whittlesey, New-Preston, Conn.

The following gentlemen received their degrees:

S. W. Andrew, R. W. Archibald, F. Arnold, F. L. Auchincloss, H. Baldwin, J. Banks, C. E. Beebe, S. Benedict, J. G. Blanding, O. J. Bliss, C. H. Board, A. P. Bradstreet, J. A. Burr, W. H. Charnley, F. S. Chase, C. H. Clark, F. Collin, E. D. Cooley, A. W. Cooper, E. Cramer, C. E. Cuddeback, A. W. Curtis, O. H. Darlington, W. B. Davidson, I. D. Decker, C. B. Dudley, H. S. Elliot, J. Few Smith, I. M. Ford, L. Fuller, E. Gray, E. B. Guthrie, C. H. Hamlin, A. F. Hatch, W. T. Hazard, A. F. Henlein, J. A. Hinch, C. D. Hine, J. W. Hird, D. Hitchcock, J. H. Hobbs, J. E. Howe, S. B. Jackson, W. M. James, C. S. Jelley, G. C. Jewell, F. Johnson, J. D. Jones, H. B. Kinney, L. B. Landmesser, C. R. Lanman, E. E. Lea, C. Lyman, J. McNaughton, H. Mansfield, A. B. Mason, R. P. Maynard, F. Mead, W. D. Mills, W. Morris, J. B. Morse, A. A. Moulton, J. P. Page, F. M. Parsons, C. H. Peck, F. G. Peck, W. W. Perry, E. L. Pettingill, H. W. Pope, F. C. Potter, C. Reed, B. S. Richards, W. B. Riggs, A. Ryerson, J. S. Sanborn, A. Seessel, L. A. Sherman, P. C. Smith, W. R. Sperry, T. C. Sproat, C. H. Starling, L. Starling, J. W. Starr, C. E. Steele, G. B. Stelle, G. M. Stoeckel, G. A. Strong, C. M. Swan, E. F. Sweet, T. Thacher, A. E. Todd, W. Townsend, W. K. Townsend, J. B. Uhle, J. Wales, W. E. Walker, R. B. Wheeler, N. H. Whittlesey, R. E. Williams, G. P. Wilshire, E. A. Wilson, C. Wood, I. O. Woodruff.

HONORARY DEGREES.

The following honorary degrees were conferred:

D. D. upon Rev. Dr. Allon, editor of the *British Quarterly Review;* LL. D. upon Rev. Dr. Bushnell of Hartford, Hon. Dwight Foster of Boston, and Hon. J. Hammond Trumbull of Hartford; M. A. upon M. B. C. Durfee of Fall River, Mass., John B. Harmon, of San Francisco, Cal., and Henry Farnam, of New-Haven.

ALUMNI DINNER.

In the afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the Alumni were furnished with a dinner, so-called, at Alumni Hall. So far as anything practically useful to gratify the longings of an empty stomach were concerned the dinner was, and always is, a failure, but the speeches made were interesting and appropriate. The attendance was very large, and to say that they were enthusiastic is only another method of saying that they were Yale men. The ringing cheers with which they saluted President Woolsey, and also his successor, proves the love they still feel for everything pertaining to their Alma Mater.

President Woolsey, on rising to open the meeting, was greeted with loud and prolonged cheering. He called Prof. Dwight to the chair as presiding officer of the occasion, and then proceeded in a humorous strain to make what he called his "dying confession." He alluded to the recent change in the corporation, which was, he said, in accordance with his wishes, although he did not mean to imply any want of confidence in the corporation; but he considered it a step in the right direction. He added that, since the graduates now had representation, they wanted also some capital in the concern. He would say that, for his part, he had as much confidence in the young men as in the old. He did not want to see any institution composed solely either of young or of old men, but they should both work together. Whatever our ideas with regard to Yale College might be, he took it for granted that the graduates had settled on two things, to have a perfect life and to regard culture and discipline as the main things in education rather than mere knowledge. He would rather see the brick walls disappear, than to have these things forgotten. In conclusion, he asked of the young men, would they support their Alma Mater as an institution for culture and discipline? [Loud cheering.] If they would, the College would be blessed, and may God bless her.

Prof. Dwight, in taking the chair, said that it was with reluctance that he ventured to preside, but he had to do it. He proceeded to relate a little story of his own experience to show how he had been mistaken for President Woolsey the night before, and used it as an illustration of how a shadow might be taken for the substance. The Professor's remarks were exceedingly humorous and well received. Evidently he had been often mistaken for President Woolsey, and some of the complications ensuing were exceedingly funny and enjoyed by all present. He claimed, therefore, to be the shadow of President Woolsey. Permission to smoke was then given, after which "Gaudeamus" was sung by the entire body, with good effect. The first toast was: "The State of Connecticut, always friendly to Yale," responded to by Gov. Jewell as follows:

Permit me to thank you, Mr. President, not only for the honorable mention of the Chief Magistrate of our State, but for the courteous manner in which you have been pleased to speak of myself; and you, gentlemen of the Alumni, for this most cordial reception. I have had the fortune or perhaps the misfortune of being a sort of intermittent Governor of this Commonwealth. It has attacked me like the fever and ague. Sometimes I am very cold, in fact frozen up and laid out stark and stiff, and sometimes I am prodigiously hot. I am glad this is a hot year, am rejoiced to be present here today for several reasons. In the first place, this is the year of new departures for Yale College, and I believe in new departures, whether for a State, a political party or a college. I particularly believe in them when it is to leave a wrong system or set of principles and take a right one. My short experience, when officially connected with the College, convinced me that it would be very advantageous to it could the graduates have a direct voice in its control. I have done what I could to bring it about. It is now a fact accomplished, and a generous one I think it is, too, on the part of the legislative branch of the State Government. They have given to you, gentlemen of the Alumni, their entire representation in the Board of Corporation generously, freely, believing it would advance the interests of both the State and the College. They have asked for no pledges, have made no requirements; they have walked out of the management entirely that you may walk in. They believe that members of the Board of Control elected from the graduates, scattered as they are in all parts of our country, embracing as they do all sorts of professions and occupations, varying in thought and talent, disposition and opportunity, must give an impetus to the College greater than ever before. They believe that should you select some of these new members from the rest, which you doubtless will do, it would perhaps strengthen the tie that binds us together, cement more closely the friendship that now exists between the older portion of our country and the new and growing sections which already so largely outnumber us. Now, gentlemen, it is in your hands. Our duty is done, yours begins. There are graduates enough from this College, if they would but use their influence actively, to increase its numbers to double in five years; and this is what the State expects of you. Shall we be disappointed? I hope not. We expect you to found a great university here at no distant day, composed of a number of colleges, each one of which shall be as large as the Yale College of today. If you cannot or will not do this, just say so, and, though I do not like to do it, yet I must for once allow my desire for telling the whole truth get the better of my modesty; if you do not propose to take this matter in hand vigorously, why, we outsiders will. We will change the law, and go into the Board ourselves, and take a building or two and go to manufacturing guns, cotton or leather, and make money and endow it, and let the clergymen run it, for they have found that they could do it, and will too. When that time comes we shall eat these dinners ourselves, and exclude you as carefully as you now do us, unless one of you happen to be Governor, of which there is but little chance; for if you cannot take care of the College I don't believe you will be smart enough to get elected Governor of this State. I have concluded that it is less work to run Yale College than to be elected Governor, particularly when one has an able man and not a graduate to contend with. It is with pleasure also that I have been permitted to take a part in the election of the new President of this College, an honored son of our State, who by his learning so well fitted to fill the place of the great and good men who have gone before. The State and community have every reason to expect that the College will, under him, continue to pursue her onward and upward course. I welcome him in the name of the State to his new position. I am glad also to be officially connected with the College, and to be present on this occasion to bear my testimony to the zeal, fidelity and ability with which our honored and retiring President has presided over this institution for a quarter of a century. Having brought to the work rare qualifications of both mind and heart, he has raised still higher a position made very honorable by his illustrious predecessor. By his uniform urbanity of manner, he has gained the affection and esteem of all, both in and out of the College. By his firmness of and devotion to principle he has raised the standard of morals and religion in the community in which you have lived. By the thorough training of the large number of young men which have come under his instruction he has conferred a signal service upon the State and nation. By his clear analysis and exposition of international law, he has contributed largely toward the moulding of the opinion and action of the Republic in the right direction. From the high position I now hold, made still more honorable by the influence of his life and acts, I wish to thank him in the name of the State of Connecticut for what he has been, for what he has done, for what he is.

The next sentiment was "President Woolsey, his pupils offered him their tribute of love."

President White, of Cornell, responded to this toast. He said that he felt and knew that President Woolsey had the love and gratitude of all the sons of Yale. In eloquent language Mr. White paid a tribute to the worth of the retiring President.

Several other speakers responded to different toasts before the meeting adjourned.

SOME REFLECTIONS.

Now that Commencement week is over I have a few general remarks to make, and in the first place I wish to tender my thanks to the gentlemen of the New-Haven House for courtesies extended. At a time calculated to try men's patience and every other virtue to the utmost, I have found them ready to oblige and genial and pleasant to all. Not only is the hotel first-class in every respect, but it has gentlemen for clerks, which is an exception to any hotel rule I have yet discovered. With regard to Yale, its prospects are bright and its one hundred and seventy-first Commencement has been brilliant and successful. That it has made the wisest choice in its election of a new President I do not venture to say, but fettered as it is by rules, laws and regulations of a century ago, it has perhaps made the best choice possible.

H. W. R.

Commencement of Burlington College, New-Jersey.

This institution closed its twenty-fourth year on Tuesday last. At 8 A. M., on that day, after the customary service in the new chapel, which has lately been opened and fitted up, the various forms were successively called into the largest class-room and examined by the rector and Professors, in the presence of Right Rev. Dr. Odenheimer, the President, a large number of the reverend clergy and others, patrons and friends of the institution, including quite an array of ladies. Great thoroughness in discipline, drill and study was evinced in these several examinations.

At 2½ P. M., all repaired the chapel, when prizes were awarded to the first and second students in general average throughout the scholastic year. The successful boys were John Dows Hills and Eugene Jeffry Babcock. Following this, the several forms were called forward and promoted, in a few appropriate words by the Right Reverend President. At the dinner Bishop Odenheimer presided, and, at its close called upon Rev. James W. Bradin and Rev. Hobart Chetwood, former rectors of the College, and Rev. George Morgan Hills, of St. Mary's Parish, Burlington, who made stirring speeches.

In the evening, the chapel was again filled, to listen to an oration from an old graduate, C. Willing Littell, Esq., of Philadelphia, who, in an uncommonly finished production, held the attention of all for nearly an hour.

Burlington College enjoys an ample domain and excellent buildings on the Delaware River, a spot not only accessible, but healthful and most attractive. Its proximity to St. Mary's Hall enables parents who have both sons and daughters to place their children near each other. Under the efficient management of its present rector, Rev. Charles T. Kellogg, it has rapidly increased in numbers and interest during the past year, and promises more for the future.

Amusements—The Thompson Troupe.

Mr. Samuel Colville has been advised of the almost complete formation of Miss Lydia Thompson's troupe, to appear at Wallack's on or about Aug. 7 next. The artists engaged are Miss Hetty Tracey, soubrette; Miss Zuilini, contralto vocalist; Miss Camille Dubois, prima donna; Miss Bellew, Miss Egerton, Miss Lotta Mira, burlesque performers, from the London Theatres; Messrs. Harry Beckett, Willie Edouin, and W. H. Montgomery, comedians, and Mr. Michael Connolly, musical director.

THE RECENT RIOT.

Continued from First Page.

and worked in Cherry-street. He was discharged.

Wm. Dalton, Jersey City, was found running through the street with his head cut and bleeding. He was discharged.

Bernard McGuinness, a reporter of the *Star*, was found with a "billy" under his coat. He was held.

Thomas Coleman was inciting a crowd of men at Hibernian Hall to attack the Police. A billy was found in the side pocket of his coat. He was held.

John Deery, arrested in Fourth-street, in the midst of an excited crowd, on being searched a six-barrel revolver was found in his possession. Held to answer.

Detective Elder arrested Michael Lanihan, who had a seven-barreled revolver in his pocket. The weapon was fully loaded with powder and ball, and capped. The prisoner had his hand on the weapon, as if about to draw it, when arrested. He was held.

Samuel Sapuley was arrested by Detective Officer Heidelberg. The prisoner was standing in a crowd. The officer asked him had he any weapons. He said not. On being searched, however, a club or billy was found concealed in the inside pocket of his vest. He was held.

Thomas Leen was arrested by the same officer. The prisoner had in his possession a pistol loaded with powder and ball, and capped. He at first denied having any weapon. He was held.

Detective Philip Lambrecht, of the Nineteenth Precinct, arrested Patrick J. Kelly in a crowd on Fourth-avenue as the procession was passing. One man shouted out: "Now let us give it to the ——s." The prisoner thereupon exhibited a pistol, capped and loaded with powder and ball. He was held.

Patrick Keely was found with a stone in his hand, which he said he intended to throw at the Orangemen. He was held.

Patrick Powers was arrested on the corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Eighth-avenue, while gesticulating wildly and denouncing the procession. On searching him, a loaded pistol was found in one of his pockets. He was held.

Edward Durfee was captured by Officer Cole, of the Fifth Precinct, while standing in the crowd at the corner of Tenth-street and Broadway, with a horse-pistol in his possession.

Edward Lamb assaulted Officer Clapp, of the Eleventh Precinct, while the latter was keeping order. He was held.

Thomas Gilmartin had his life saved from a mob in Fourth-street. After his escape he armed himself with a knife and went around vowing vengeance. He was held.

John Falon was caught in Tenth-street with a pistol and cartridges in his possession. Held.

John Corrons was found in Lafayette-place carrying a pistol and trying to incite a riot.

Cornelius Mahony was seized by Officer Coyle, of the Eleventh Precinct, while displaying an instrument. Held.

The following men were also committed on similar charges: Michael Norton, Henry F. Gibney, John McCarthy, William Devine, Sherman Bellington, John McCabe and Patrick O'Mahony.

Most of the prisoners were unable to find bail, and were ordered to be locked up. The prisoners were all Irishmen.

The Prisoners at Jefferson Market.

Jefferson Market Police Court was filled yesterday by a large crowd of persons in expectation of the examination of the rioters arrested the previous day. Judge Shandley, the presiding justice, manifested a decided disposition to treat the offenders with sharp justice, and promptly committed them for trial at the Court of General Sessions. Patrick Hogan, a laborer, residing at One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, was charged by Capt. Hedden, of the Fifteenth Precinct, with addressing an excited crowd from the steps of the Station-house, and calling upon them to rescue their comrades who had been arrested. Capt. Hedden promptly secured and put him into the cell. Justice Shandley committed him for trial to the Court of General Sessions.

John Henrikes, of No. 21 Amity-street, was arrested by Officer Twine while acting in a riotous manner in Fourth-avenue, near Thirteenth-street. A dirk-knife a foot long was found in his possession. He was committed.

Officer Gilbreth arrested Thomas O'Neill at the corner of Twenty-third-street and Fifth-avenue for participating in the riot. He seemed to be a ringleader. A revolver loaded and capped was discovered in his possession. He was committed.

Francis Keely advanced from the centre of a riotous crowd at the corner of Twenty-first-street and Fifth-avenue brandishing a loaded revolver. He was arrested by Officer Nevan, when a small six-chambered revolver was also found with him. Committed for trial.

The following names were presented in the Police returns from the Fifteenth Precinct yesterday, for complicity in the riot of Wednesday, but up to the closing of the Court in the afternoon, the prisoners were not brought in for examination: Edward Dwyer, No. 112 Elizabeth-street; Thomas Kilmartin, Brooklyn; Thomas Ryan and Thomas Lynch, No. 161 West Thirty-sixth-street; Patrick O'Mahoney, Brooklyn; Francis McDermott, West Thirty-Eighth-street; Peter J. Kelly, Fifty-second-street; Hugh Dearing, One Hundred and Twenty-third-street; Frank Russel, No. 298 First-avenue; John Curtis, Henry F. Gibney, Arthur McClinchey, Brooklyn; Patrick Powers, Forty-first-street; Michael Cox, No. 28 Orchard-street; James McDonald, Brooklyn; William Devine, No. 125 Elizabeth-street, and William O. Quire, residence not stated.

The Recorder's Opinion of the Excesses.

Last evening a Times reporter was commissioned to interview Judge Garvin with regard to the action to be taken for the punishment of the rioters arrested in connection with the Orange-Papist riot and the measures to be adopted for the repression of similar disturbances in the future. On making inquiry at his residence he ascertained that the Judge had gone off to Niagara Falls with his family, and our reporter extending his labor repaired to the dwelling of Recorder Hackett in Park-avenue, to obtain his views on the subject. The Recorder treated him courteously, and on the purpose of the visit being made known, entered immediately into an expression of his opinion concerning the affray on the 12th. He stated that in respect of the riot itself it was unnecessary to express an opinion, as there was hardly a dissenting voice with regard to it. He had no intimation whatever from the prosecuting officers as to the action they proposed to take for the punishment of the rioters, and in criminal prosecutions generally, he said, he was not acquainted with the nature of the calendar until the day when it was presented for trial. On the contrary, to avoid prejudice to the injury of the prisoner, he studiously refrained from obtaining any information in regard to a case until it was formally developed by the evidence. It was only in great cases, like the McFarland trial, that he consulted with the District-Attorney, and invariably formed a judgment exclusively on the evidence adduced on the trial. What the policy of the Government would be he did not profess to know, but asserted that the people might confidently repose in its determination to have even-handed justice distributed to all. He presumed that the rioters would be taken before the committing Magistrate, and if the testimony justified such a course, they would be returned for trial to the Court of General Sessions. In that event, if he presided in Court, he would deal out impartial justice and punish criminals according to the gravity of the offense. On this subject he desired to say nothing further, observing that he had no official communication on its regard. On his attention being called to the conduct of the Hibernians prior to the riot, in advertising drill-meetings and making preparations for an armed disturbance of the peace, he professed to have no cognizance of it, and did not know what would be done in relation to it. In his opinion a preconcerted design to engage in a riot was a very grave crime, and if proven it would be the bounden duty of the authorities to hunt up the offenders and bring them to justice. For his part he deemed their offense more culpable than that of those who actually participated in the riot, and would deal with them accordingly. Not thinking it necessary to pursue the conversation much further, our reporter left and called at the residence of Mr. Algernon Sullivan, the Assistant District-Attorney, in Eleventh-street, with the view of ascertaining something definite in the matter. Mr. Sullivan was not at home, and it was stated that he would in all likelihood be found either at the Manhattan Club or Delmonico's. Our reporter called at each of these places, but with the same result, and after a considerable hunt was compelled to return. A similar result attended the effort to "interview" Col. Fellows, his associate.

The Union League County Council on the Tammany Riot.

A regular meeting of the County Council of the Union League of America was held at their head-quarters, corner of Bleecker-street and Bowery, last evening, Mr. N. Appleton in the chair. The following resolutions were offered by Mr. David B. Mellish:

Resolved, That in the late surrender by the Tammany Party and Mayor Hall, through Order No. 57, of the lives and property of the law-abiding citizens of this Metropolis, to a drunken, bigoted and lawless mob, we recognize the same principles and spirit that in '63, under Horatio Seymour, surrendered the lives and property of the City to the rioters and orphan asylum burners of July 13 of that year, and the same spirit of executive imbecility and criminality that caused Buchanan to turn the nation over without striking a blow to the rebels of '61.

Resolved, That the Tammany Ring, by allowing their employes on July 12 of last year to leave their work in the middle of the afternoon and break into a private park and murder innocent men, women and children there enjoying harmless amusement, and then, after the murders were committed, neither arresting or trying or convicting or punishing the murderers, or even discharging them from public employment, are morally responsible for the disorders and loss of life of the 12th inst., and should be held up to the just indignation and opprobrium of the whole public.

Resolved, That such a gang of aiders, abettors and supporters of ruffianism and disorder as this Tammany Ring have for years shown themselves to be, are utterly unworthy the confidence or support of either the City, the State, or nation.

Resolved, That all good citizens, irrespective of party, should unite to denounce and hurl from power, at the earliest moment, this infamous clique.

It was urged by some of the speakers that it was but kicking a dead carcass to denounce Oakey Hall, and Mr. Marks was earnest in the opinion that Gov. Hoffman's name should be included as responsible. Mr. Lucas thought there could be no question that Gov. Hoffman was aware of the impending difficulties, and that his tardy action was the result of the aroused indignation of the community.

Mr. Mellish said he regarded Kelso as a man of wax, acting under the direction of Hall.

Mr. McWatters thought Hall simply a Joseph Surface, and as much a man of wax as Kelso. It could not be doubted that Hoffman knew what was going on.

Mr. Campbell moved to amend in the first resolution, after the words "Order No. 57," by inserting "issued by Superintendent Kelso, prompted by his masters, Hall, Hoffman & Co." The resolutions, as thus amended, were adopted. Several members were initiated, and the Council adjourned.

The Park Commissioners and the Rioters.

At the meeting of the Department of Parks yesterday, Commissioner Wood proposed the following resolution, which was unanimously passed, the Chairman stating that orders had been issued from the Department to keep all the men at work on the 12th.

Resolved, That Superintendent Westervelt be requested to furnish to the Board, the names of the workmen who may have, contrary to orders issued by this Department, absented themselves from work on Wednesday, July 12, 1871.

All Quiet in Jersey City.

Jersey City wore its usual aspect of peace and industry yesterday, after the excitement of the previous day. On the whole, the deportment of the people was highly commendable, and the militiamen's task a very light one, except that they lost some sleep. The Fourth Regiment remained quartered in the City Armory all night, and were dismissed yesterday morning at 8 o'clock.

The parties arrested in Jersey City on Wednesday for carrying concealed weapons were each fined $20 yesterday. Those arrested for inciting to riot and carrying concealed deadly weapons are held for further examination.

Major-Gen. Runyon has issued the subjoined order with reference to the New-Jersey State militia and the part they took in Jersey City:

Head-quarters National Guard S. N. J., }
Newark, July 13, 1871. }

General Order No. 9.—The Major-General Commanding takes occasion to express his gratification at the promptness with which his order of the 11th inst., for the service of yesterday, was responded to. The citizen-soldier can discharge no more important duty, render no higher service, than to assist in maintaining the good order of society, securing obedience to law, and protecting the rights of the people. The effective condition of the troops (the First Brigade) ordered out for active duty, and the readiness exhibited by the Second, Brigade in their order of service, are worthy of special recognition. By command of

Major-Gen. RUNYON.

G. N. Abeel, Colonel and A. A. G.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Defense of Grand Sire Stuart.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe under the head of "Secret Societies," in your last Sunday's paper, a letter presumptuously addressed to the head of the Navy Department by a person in Brattleboro, Vt., pretentiously signing himself "J. W. Phelps, President of the Windham County Anti-Masonic Society," in which he, with rare pusillanimity, attempts to cast a slur upon, and to otherwise bring into contempt our estimable townsman Frederick D. Stuart, Esq. Mr. Stuart, through, solid worth, and many good deeds, has gradually risen to the prominent and distinguished position of Grand Sire of the Order of Odd-fellows in the United States, and is continually in receipt of honors and well merited attention from the great and good of the order from all foreign lands where the order flourishes. He was connected as one of the Executive officers under Commodore Perry, with the celebrated Japan Expedition—has frequently been honored with other prominent positions in the service of his country—and during the war of the rebellion was a most efficient volunteer officer in the naval service. He is a man of high integrity—free from all "vain-glory and hypocrisy"—a person entirely above fear and without reproach, whatever the anti-masonic Phelps may say to the contrary. I am not an Odd-fellow, and am not very likely to become one, but if there is any inducement more than another which would incline me that way it would be the bright example of Grand Sire Stuart, whose whole life, private and public, has been a career of unselfish, generous devotion to the cause of humanity; and there is not a single person at home, or abroad in the many lands where he is known, with whom he has come into familiar contact, who would not peruse, with feelings of deepest resentment, the puerile attempt of Mr. anti-Masonic Phelps to put a single reproach upon him; and the malignity of that letter, so far-fetched, so causeless, and so unmerited, justifies me in the belief that its writer has sought to gratify his disappointment at some slight put upon him by a Masonic or Odd-fellow association, and by no means in vindication of any old dead-letter law of the Green Mountain State against secret societies.

Very respectfully yours, GOOD-WILL.

Washington, Tuesday, July 11, 1871.

Hall's Treachery.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

What about the coward, who, as Chief Magistrate of the principal City of the United States, surrendered to a mob before a blow had been struck? Will the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' and other Exchanges, the Union League and other clubs, unite to strip off whatever insignia of office he may have, and to publicly proclaim of him what they would of an American General who had surrendered his army the day before the battle, or of an American Commander who had given up his ship the day before the fight. I am a poor native of this State, whose fathers came here before the Revolution, and fought for this Republic in every war in which it has been engaged. I know I have no right to make such inquiries, but I have read of another kind of Mayor in a certain history of *The Rise of the Dutch Republic*. My head is full of the conduct of men in the good old times, and this must be my apology, if I have said anything to offend those who would be our masters.

Yours, &c., S. H.

A Word to the Roman Catholic Clergy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Why is it that the Roman Catholic clergy, who are so hostile to Masonry and all secret institutions, connive at the existence of Fenianism and Hibernianism, very many of whose members are in open communion with that Church? They are both secret and notoriously dangerous organizations, and were the clergy sincere in their professions they would not only condemn, but endeavor to suppress them by expelling all members of the church connected with them. It is time they took a new departure and acted more consistently with their pretensions.

CONSISTENCY.

Hoboken, Thursday, July 13, 1871.

The Two Proclamations.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

General Order No. 57 of the Superintendent of Police was a unique production, well calculated to eliminate from the public mind the last semblance of respect for our City rulers. It was the act of a moral coward, whose self-interest, and not a conscientious sense of duty, had prompted to sign and issue such an infamous document. And Kelso, the protector of our lives and property, our shield and hope in time of riot and bloodshed, did this disgraceful thing! Better, like Cranmer, to consume the offending hand in the flame, than to have insulted American civilization and society as he has! I hold, Sir, that he should have been manly enough to resign his post rather than subject New-York to such shameful disgrace, in bowing the knee to a threatening Papist rabble. I doubt not that "St. Patrick's Day," 17th March next, will see our toadying Mayor Hall brushing up his Emerald green, and thus arrayed, bowing and scraping before the delighted "bog-trotters," and "shillalah"-drivers from the balustrade of the City Hall, so that they may continue him in office to degrade the American and Protestant community. And we must suffer such shame, the authority of such an ignoble Chief Magistrate.

But here intervenes Gov. Hoffman, and revokes, today, the above Kelso order, and tardily permits the Protestants and Orangemen Associations to celebrate their festival. How oily and persuasive the opening of his proclamation, but, being well analyzed, how deceptive and "baseless as the fabric of a vision!" His Excellency is too late in that sinister preamble: "Having been only this day apprised of the actual condition of things, with reference to the proposed procession to-morrow," &c. He is too late, when we remember that for ten days past the Romanists have openly avowed their intent to shed Protestant blood, and enact their worst deeds of violence if the Orangemen should presume to march through our streets in peaceful procession. That order of revocation will not stay the feverish pulse of the insulted but enlightened public. It will not repair, it will rather render more evanescent the blighted and decaying fortunes of the priest-ridden Democratic Party. It is the merest gauze, and will not hide the sins of the Irish Tammany Ring. It will only consign its author to the same measure of contempt which an intelligent people already have for their unscrupulous rulers. It is too late, Gov. Hoffman! The die is cast. The Kelso order and your own revoking manifesto have only fastened a heavier mill-stone of political disappointment about your neck. The Papist Tammanyites are sinking your Presidential aspirations in a bottomless abyss of sorrow. Turn, then, while there is time, from your evil associates, and exemplify in practice the purer doctrines cherished in your earlier days, and we shall gladly hail with joy your "new departure," while now, in the dim light of this laggard proclamation, we only condemn. And let "grape and canister" be the persuasives when mobs dictate to the rulers of a great

AMERICAN METROPOLIS.

New-York, Wednesday, July 12, 1871.

A Neglected Skulker.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Among the honorable gentlemen who are supposed to have the management of the affairs of our City Government, and who, on the day of trial, slunk away from sight and were oblivious to the call of duty, thus proving themselves to be on the side of the mob, why are you so cruel and unjust as to omit the name of the orator *par excellence* of St. Tammany—the chivalrous, the poetic, the honorable Richard O'Gorman? By so doing you have placed him in an extremely unpleasant position before his friends—the rioters. How are they to know that he has done their will, or indeed that he has not done his utmost to "squelch" them? The record of Hall, Connolly and Brennan is eminently first-class, and they will be forever recognized as friends; but by your injustice in omitting O'Gorman's name, our elegant Corporation Counsel has the onus of proving that he did his share for their cause by not exerting his influence against them. As he is on the "make," and no doubt thinks there is "nothing worth having nowadays but office," (under Tammany,) we have no fear but that he will make his record with his mob friends as good as Hall's. It is unnecessary to say that the intelligent, law-respecting people of this City are aware that Richard O'Gorman, who pretended to have so much influence with his countrymen, has not attempted to exercise it upon them during the past few days.

A FORMER TAMMANYITE.

New-York, Thursday, July 13, 1871.

A Double Check for the Mayor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This chief of the infamous Ring of New-York has now been compelled by an outraged people to surrender twice lately, to public opinion, in his attempt to crush liberty, as in the case of the Orange procession, and in his late *published* recommendation to the Police to violate the laws of the State made for the protection of dumb animals. The firm, temperate and lawful reply of Henry Bergh to the unprecedented order of this Chief Magistrate of a great City, counseling resistance to the laws, notwithstanding his oath to enforce them, is a good pendant to the proclamation of Gov. Hoffman. Mr. Bergh disregarded his insolent and unlawful proclamation; and now the Governor of the State revokes his Roman Catholic, demagogical, vote-seeking order to suppress the rights of Protestant citizens. Is it possible that this superficial, ungrammatical Ringmaster lacks brains to see what every one else beholds, namely, that a black cloud is forming over his head and those of his satellites, which will crush him and them to atoms?

H.

Another Disgusted Democrat.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Shall the Americans of New-York City see themselves dictated to in all civic matters by an ignorant, fanatic mob of our Irish population. Shame! shame! Let every true American assert his birthright and wrest the power from the hot-headed, blood-thirsty rabble that sustain such ineffaceable disgraces as Tweed, Hall & Co. in office. Well may the deepest feelings of all native-born Americans be stirred when such outrageous scenes as occurred today in our midst are at any time liable to dishonor us again. Hoping that you will publish this in your fearless journal, as coming from one who has always professed to be a Democrat, but who will hereafter vote the Republican City ticket until the Democratic Party is cleared of this scum.

AMERICAN.

Wednesday, July 12.

The Slaughtered Militiamen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Ought not the members of the Ninth Regiment who fell so gloriously yesterday in defense of the rights of all of us, have a public funeral, the day to be observed as a Municipal holiday, at least?

CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

The Cincinnati Rabbinical Conference and the Protestants.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You would oblige me by publishing in your valuable paper the annexed explanatory statement, as a provisional reply to the protest against the Cincinnati Rabbinical Conference, issued by a member of Rabbinan Cantors:

Explanatory Statement.

If the circulated accusation of Atheism had been brought forward only against my person, I would never have vouchsafed the accusers any reply; but my utterances at the Cincinnati Conference were misrepresented, and used by antagonists for the purpose of blackening in the eyes of the world and discrediting the said assembly, of which I am a member. I owe, therefore, to the honor of this assembly to state openly herewith, that to whatever extent my utterance in question may have been misunderstood by some, it was never my intention, through the same, to deny the existence and individuality of God.

REV. DR. J. MAYER.

Cleveland, Sunday, July 9, 1871.

Stabbing Affray at Hoboken.

A difficulty occurred at Hoboken last evening between two lads, during which one of them was fatally wounded. Neither of the two young men was more than nineteen years old. These embryo rioters were named Timothy Collins and Smith Reuben. They were standing alone at Grand and First streets, and were heard using high words, though the difficulty was not sufficient to attract attention until Reuben cried out "I'm killed," and fell to the sidewalk. Collins immediately fled, and as Reuben was insensible, the immediate cause of the trouble is not known. The body was taken into a drug-store at First and Willow streets, where a physician was called. The wound was an inch or more wide, of considerable depth, and the knife had completely severed the cartilaginous portion of the lower rib. The wound is on the left side, immediately under the heart, and, as there was no external bleeding, the doctor stated that he would probably not live. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, and on the way had a number of rapidly-following convulsions. Collins had not been arrested at a late hour.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Thursday, July 13, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer	Thermometer, Degrees	Direction of the Wind	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather
Augusta, Ga.	30.02	78	....	Calm.	Clear.
Baltimore	30.06	81	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Boston	30.00	70	S.	Gentle.	Fair.
Buffalo	29.85	74	S. W.	Gentle.	Rain.
Charleston, S. C.	30.06	83	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Cheyenne	29.82	73	E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Chicago	29.90	79	S.	Light.	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.02	79	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Cleveland	29.93	77	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Corinne, Utah	29.69	75	S. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Detroit, Mich.	29.87	73	S.	Light.	Fair.
Duluth, Minn.	30.00	67	N. W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Indianapolis	29.98	80	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Knoxville	30.06	76	S.	Gentle.	Fair.
Lake City, Fla.	30.09	78	S.	Light.	Clear.
Memphis	30.06	78	....	Calm.	Clearing
Milwaukee	29.91	75	W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Mobile	30.12	81	....	Calm.	Rain.
Mt. Washington	23.81	47	....	Calm.	Clear.
Nashville	30.09	73	S. W.	Light.	Fair.
New-London	30.02	68	....	Calm.	Fair.
New-Orleans	30.12	83	N. E.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
New-York	30.03	72	N. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Norfolk	29.97	75	S.	Gentle.	Hy. Rain
Omaha	29.95	71	N. E.	Light.	Rain.
Oswego	29.85	76	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Philadelphia	30.05	79	N. E.	......	Fair.
Pittsburg	29.99	75	N.	Light.	Cloudy.
Portland, Me.	29.96	68	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Rochester, N. Y.	29.86	75	S.	Fresh.	Fair.
San Francisco	29.97	55	W.	......	Fair.
Savannah, Ga.	30.08	80	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
St. Louis	29.96	85	S. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
St. Paul, Minn.	29.99	69	....	Calm.	Clear.
Toledo, Ohio	29.90	75	S. W.	Light.	Clear.
Washington	29.98	77	S. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Wilmington	30.08	80	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Lynchburg	29.98	74	S. W.	Light.	Cloudy.
Cape May	30.08	73	E.	Gentle.	Fog.
Burlington	30.12	75	S.	Light.	Clear.
Grand Haven	29.88	75	S.	Light.	Clear.
Escanaba	29.92	68	N.	Fresh.	Clear.
Marquette	29.92	61	N. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Davenport	29.98	82	N. W.	Light.	Clear.
Cairo, Ill.	30.02	76	....	Calm.	Fair.
Galveston	30.12	84	....	Calm.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

Washington, July 14, 1 A. M.—No material change is reported from the Rocky Mountains and Pacific stations since Wednesday night. The low barometer which then existed on the upper lakes has moved to the north-east and disappeared, and the barometer has risen slightly on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. The temperature has fallen on Lake Superior and risen on the lower lakes. Slight south-west winds prevail very generally east of the Mississippi, and the easterly winds of this evening have abated in the middle Atlantic. Rain has been reported from North Carolina and Tennessee, and cloudy weather with rain now prevails in the former State, as well as local rain in Southern Alabama and West Iowa. Elsewhere partially cloudy and clear weather are reported.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably rise very generally on Friday, with light winds. Local storms will probably be experienced to-night in Western Pennsylvania, but partially cloudy and clear weather are probable for the lakes and Atlantic coast during the day.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature	3 A. M.	9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	74	79	84	84	82
Stand of Bar. in inch.	30.06	..	30.12	..	30.07

Wet-bulb Hygrometer at noon, degrees Fahr., 77.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Some time ago the Police Court in Washington, D. C., fined a restaurant-keeper $50 and costs for refusing to sell refreshments to a person on account of his color. An appeal was taken to a higher Court, which dismissed the appeal and affirmed the judgment of the Court below.

A Committee of the St. Louis City Council, the Mayor and Justice of the county, held a meeting yesterday to determine what action was necessary in regard to the prosecution of a suit to prevent the sale of the North Missouri Railroad.

The following Internal Revenue appointments were made yesterday: Thos. Harman, Jr., Special Assistant Assessor Thirty-second District, New-York; S. V. Howard, Gauger, Sixteenth District, New-York.

Mrs. J. D. Williams and Mrs. Henry Williams, while driving in Boston Highlands, Mass., on Wednesday, were fatally injured by the running away of their horse. Mrs. Henry Williams was the daughter of Samuel Frothingham.

Alexander Phillips, another of the victims of the Maginnis Oil-factory explosion in New-Orleans, is dead. The Coroner's jury found that the proprietor is guilty of gross neglect in not providing a proper and safe boiler.

The managers of the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition have determined on special premiums for raw cotton from Alabama, Georgia, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Tennessee and Mississippi, each State competing with itself.

A convention at Louisville of the Baptists of Kentucky decided to raise $300,000 to locate the Southern Baptist University, now at Greenville, S. C., at some favorable point in Kentucky.

The first narrow-gauge passenger engine ever built in America, the Montezuma, was shipped yesterday from Philadelphia to the Pike's Peak region, Kansas.

The application to admit Alexander Quarrier, the defaulting Treasurer of the Wheeling Savings Institution, to bail, was yesterday refused by the Court.

At Burlington, Iowa, on Monday, Mrs. John Parnott loaded a fowling-piece, and placed the muzzle in her mouth, discharged the piece by pressing the trigger with a poker.

At Osceola, Mo., on the 9th inst. Jacob Hemmings, charged with the murder of James Hughes, was taken from jail by a party of "Vigilantes" and hanged.

John B. Muller, teacher of music, of Lancaster, Penn., fell from the third-story window in Baltimore yesterday and was instantly killed.

The *Spener Gazette*, of Berlin, says that regular diplomatic representation to France is postponed until after the complete evacuation of French territory by the German armies.

The differences between the Egyptian Government and the French Consul-General have been referred for settlement to the French Cabinet.

In the House of Convocation of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., on Wednesday, the Alumni Library fund was reported as increased to $8,000, and College Library fund to $25,000.

Judge Austin, formerly of California, a native of Nova Scotia and half brother of United States Senator Howe, died at Victoria, British Columbia, yesterday.

The County Collector at St. Louis yesterday seized thirteen locomotives belonging to the Iron mountain Railroad Company for non-payment of $60,000 of taxes.

A severe storm of wind passed over St. Louis yesterday, doing considerable damage. One man was killed, and another seriously injured.

Judge G. T. Metcalfe, late Chief Clerk of the Interior Department under Secretary Cox, died in Washington yesterday, aged sixty-one years.

A letter received at the Census Bureau gives news of Superintendent Walker's arrival at Liverpool in improved health.

The New-England Press Association received the hospitalities of the corporation of Montreal on Monday.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of Canada is in session in Ottawa. Grand Master Stevenson delivered the annual address.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia and the Grand Dukes Wladimir and Alexis are at Friedrichshaffen, on the Lake of Constance.

The First National Bank of Brownsville, Nebraska, has been authorized to begin business with a capital of $100,000.

The "Red Stockings," of Boston, defeated the "Forest Citys," of Cleveland, yesterday. Score, 12 to 8.

A grand Customs conference is suggested to be held in Berlin and to embrace delegates from all the European States.

July 26 is fixed for the Minnesota field trial of agricultural machinery at Owatonna.

Gov. Musgrove, of British Columbia, and family, sail for England on the 29th inst.

Secretary Delano will not return from Mount Vernon, Ohio, until next week.

The Sleepy Hollow Tragedy.

In the trial of Buckout, now in progress at White Plains, yesterday, was principally occupied in the examination of medical men, who have given the subject of insanity special attention, and others. Dr. George S. Choate, of the Massachusetts State Lunatic Asylum, testified that he had visited Buckout in jail on several occasions prior to the March trial, and he believed that Buckout was insane. In the course of the rigid cross-examination, Dr. Choate admitted that the prisoner might have been aware at the time of the murder that he was committing a legal wrong, but acted under an irresistible impulse or delusion in regard to his wife's infidelity.

Dr. Norton Folsom testified that he had been requested by the District-Attorney prior to the first trial of Buckout to visit him in jail, with a view of using his testimony in behalf of the prosecution; that he visited Buckout several times before he could arrive at a satisfactory conclusion on the subject; that on the occasion of his last visit he was led to believe from the prisoner's words and acts that he was insane; but he did not testify, as he had not been called upon to do so. In the course of his cross-examination he admitted that he might have said to the District-Attorney that the prosecution had the case, intimating that Buckout was sane at the time.

The trial will be continued today.

Announcement.

Second Concert and Drawing of the Grand Diamond Gift Concerts at Irving Hall on the evening of the 24th inst., at 8 o'clock; 120,000 tickets, comprising the whole number printed for sale publicly, put into the distribution against 9,660 gifts, affording a better average than one gift to twenty tickets. The gifts are all of the finest Diamond Jewelry, valued collectively at $600,000, and ranging from $25 to $30,000 each. Distribution by Committee appointed by ticket-buyers. Tickets for sale in New-York at principal hotels, Delmonico's, Thomas' Garden, Irving Hall, &c. Commissioners' report and prize numbers of the last drawing in hands of all agents.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news, editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

Freckles, Tan and Pimples are Disagreeable, if not disgusting. HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM subdues these blemishes and gives the complexion a transparent and marble purity. LYON'S celebrated KATHAIRON is the best hair-dressing and preserver in the world. It destroys dandruff and prevents the hair from falling out or turning gray.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Bishop Soule's Liniment.—Sold by John F. Henry, No. 8 College-place, and all druggists.

DIED.

BRAINERD.—On Wednesday, July 12, Anna Gabella, only daughter of J. Harry and Anna G. Brainerd, aged 1 year 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 209 South 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., at 4 o'clock this (Friday) afternoon.

BRONSON.—At New-Haven, Conn., Wednesday, July 12, Sarah D. Raymond, wife of Dr. W. A. Bronson, of New-York.

The funeral services will be at the house of her brother, Rev. A. C. Raymond, No. 141 College-st., New-Haven, on Friday afternoon.

ENSIGN.—In Faribault, Minn., of typhoid fever, July 11, Edward H. Ensign, in the 54th year of his age.

FAUT.—On Wednesday, the 12th inst., of congestion of the brain, at the residence of Dr. Alfred Towell, No. 322 East 13th-st., Joseph Faut, aged 23 years, 3 months.

The funeral services will be held at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, East 14th-st., between Avenues A and B, on Friday, the 14th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.

HAFF.—At the Mansion House, Long Branch, July 12, Francis Alpha, son of Edward F. and Fanny Haff, aged 1 year.

KINGSLAND.—On the 13th inst., George, infant son of George and A. B. Kingsland.

Funeral on Friday, the 14th inst., at half-past 3 o'clock, from No. 148½ York-st., Jersey City, N. J.

LEFFERTS.—On Wednesday evening, 12th inst., Grace Lavinia, only daughter of L. and Mary B. Lefferts, aged 2 years and 10 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 349 West 24th-st.

LODER.—Wednesday, July 12, Herbert William, infant son of Benjamin H. and Victorine A. Loder.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his uncle, B. S. Olmstead, Rye, N. Y., on Friday, July 14, at 4 o'clock P. M.

MINARD.—On Tuesday, July 11, after a short but severe illness, Mary W. Hartwell, the beloved wife of Louis F. Minard.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 75 South 10th-st., Williamsburg, Long Island, on Friday afternoon, July 14, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood.

MORTON.—At Newport, R. I., July 12, Lucy Kimball, wife of L. P. Morton, of New-York, in the 30th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral without further invitation, at All Saints Chapel, Newport, on Friday afternoon, July 14, at 5 o'clock.

McCARTHY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 12, Benjamin B. Barlow McCarthy, only child of Patrick and Anna McCarthy, aged 6 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his grandmother, No. 74 Elm-st., New-York, this Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MIX.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, the 13th, Mary E. Mix, wife of Wm. H. Mix, deceased, and daughter of the late Isaac Robins.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father-in-law, Isaac Mix, No. 322 West 29th-st., on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

SCATHEY.—Lydia Scott Scathey, aged 1 year, 5 months and 21 days.

Funeral takes place Friday, July 14, at 3 o'clock, from No. 373 Greenwich-st.

SOUTHACK.—On Wednesday, 12th inst., at Madison, N. J., Florence, second daughter of F. L. and Louise Southack, aged 4 months and 2 days.

SCOTT.—In New-York, suddenly, on Wednesday, 12th inst., Walter James Scott, of No. 136 Sackett-st., Brooklyn, in the 30th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WELLER.—On Tuesday, 11th inst., Edgar Farr, only son of W. H. and Sophia Weller, aged 13 years and 10 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 25 Grand-av., Brooklyn, on Friday, 14th, at 3 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SURF HOTEL,
FIRE ISLAND BEACH.—1871.

Is now opened for guests. Charles Williams, who for seven years, has had charge of the culinary department "Parker House," Boston, and late "Westminster Hotel," New-York City, will assume control of the cuisine of this hotel for the coming season.

Through tickets to hotel. Trains leave Roosevelt-st., New-York, 8 o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

The superiority of these Extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market. They are prepared from fruits of the best quality, and are so highly concentrated that a comparatively small quantity only need be used.

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ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON.—IF OUR friends will kindly inform us, either by telegram or by letter, of their intended arrival, we shall be better prepared for their comfort. The reputation of this new and elegant establishment is such as to require no comment. Transient board FOUR DOLLARS per day. PROPRIETOR ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON.

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POLITICAL.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT CLUB will meet at Bleecker Building THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

JAMES CUMMING, President.

Samuel B. Lake, } Secretaries.
Henry C. Petty, }

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

One county in Iowa reports three men made insane by the excessive use of tobacco.

One of the prizes at the Junior exhibition at Bowdoin College was awarded to Harold Wilder, of Brooklyn.

Only one Democratic paper in Georgia, it is asserted, endorses the new departure, and that one is of very recent projection.

There is to be a meeting of the entire State Central Committee of the Conservative Party of Virginia in Richmond, on Wednesday, July 20.

They tell of a man who was so anxious to get away from Chicago that he walked all the way to Detroit.

Chicago brags of a German who has drank, at a single saloon, in the last four weeks, 1,130 glasses of lager-beer.

A young man in Illinois, while turning his partner at a ball on the Fourth, dislocated his shoulder.

Waterbury, Conn., is to have a new Democratic paper. Its *American* is good enough to satisfy reasonable men of either party.

An eastern express transported a day or two ago as freight from Maine to Massachusetts a Frenchman who cannot speak English.

Senator Carpenter is to deliver the annual address at the Southern Wisconsin Agricultural Fair in September.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* reminds the Democratic organs that the Democratic Party has at this time very pressing need of converts.

A Chicago "personal" is to the effect that a young lady was seen on State-street a night or two ago, attired in a white dress, blue sack, yellow hat, pink gloves and green bows.

It is reported that seventeen horses belonging to a street-car company in New-Haven have been attacked with the disease prevalent in this City.

A blind ox, recently sold in Minnesota, broke from the inclosure of its purchaser, swam a river and walked twenty miles to its old home, guided by "instinct."

A Hartford man who made a little lunch on raw oysters, at twenty-five cents a dozen, paid the bill when his appetite was satisfied. It amounted to $5 50.

The Boston *Traveller*, regarding Gen. Butler as too useful in Congress to be spared, comes out in favor of Dr. Geo. B. Loring for Governor of Massachusetts.

Some of Gen. Hancock's friends, it is said, met in Washington recently, and subscribed $1,000 each, to aid his election to the Presidency, intending to raise the sum of $100,000, if need be.

The publication of the Selma (Ala.) *Press*, a weekly Republican paper, has been suspended. Its subscription list has been transferred to the Mobile *Republican*.

The Administrator of Finance in New-Orleans says that the city is amply able to meet the interest on her bonds, and that on the 1st of July there was on deposit at the Fiscal Agency the sum of $664,063 50 for that purpose.

Capt. J. Hampden Chamberlayne and R. F. Barham, two Lynchburg editors, had a personal encounter on Saturday, growing out of some newspaper quarrel, but by-standers interfered and no blood was shed on that occasion.

The Albany *Morning Express*, thinking New-York should have the Vice-Presidency at the next term, presents the names of George W. Curtis and President White, of Cornell University.

A law passed at the recent session of the Pennsylvania Legislature provides that clergymen and Justices of the Peace shall not be liable to penalty when they ignorantly marry persons under lawful age.

The will of the late Albert Schumacher, of Baltimore, gives $10,000 to the German Society of that city, $10,000 to the German Lutheran Church there, and $5,000 to the Seeforth at Bremen. His estate is valued at about $750,000.

The necessity that the Governor of Connecticut should have a law officer, appointed by himself, to whom he could apply for advice in the transaction of the legal business of the State, is urged by the Hartford *Courant*.

An Oregon paper protests that in speaking of the cantata of "Esther," it really didn't mean to say Haman was a bold, excellent man; it wrote him down only a bold, exultant man, and it apologizes to Haman, his heirs and assigns, for the sad misprint.

Two brothers met in Grand Rapids, Mich., on the 4th, after a separation of sixteen years, having seen each other but once in that time. One served during the rebellion in the Southern Army, the other in the Northern, and the latter was taken prisoner by his brother's command.

The Connecticut House has appropriated $2,500 for the expenses of a Commission, to consist of Govs. Jewell and English, and Mayor Brandegee, of New-London, to visit Washington next Winter in aid of a navy-yard at New-London.

In his speech at Frankfort, Ky., Hon. G. W. Craddock unequivocally said that so far as Kentucky is concerned the great body of the Democracy is opposed to the new departure, and that the discussion of the subject there will do much harm.

Sergt. Demorest was shot dead while sitting at a table in his quarters at Fort Niagara on the 8th inst. It is thought that the assassin was a soldier named Williams, who was in an adjoining room, and that he attempted to shoot himself afterward and failed.

A very modest Kentucky woman writes to the Louisville *Courier-Journal* that she thinks the ladies in New-York City are the homeliest she has ever seen, and that she also thinks she can now understand why it is that Kentucky ladies are so much admired by New-Yorkers.

Judge Harding, of Scranton, Penn., has, by injunctions on complaint of Inspector Williams, restrained the working of four different collieries, on account of the non-conformity of the operators with the provisions of the Mine Ventilation law.

Troy has received an order for sixteen slabs of bell-metal, to weigh 100 pounds each, from some monks who have built a church on one of the peaks of the Andes. They have constructed a furnace, and intend to cast a bell from the metal after the slabs have been taken up the mountain on the backs of mules.

At the suggestion of the Grand Jury Judge Orr has initiated proceedings against Thomas M. Williamson, a County School Commissioner in South Carolina, who is accused of being habitually so intoxicated that he is disqualified from properly performing the duties of his office.

Gen. Harlan is making an energetic and effective canvass in Kentucky, and the Louisville *Commercial* cheeringly says that if the Republicans throughout the State will work with the energy and zeal displayed by him and his colleagues on the State ticket, they will achieve a brilliant victory, or accomplish such a result as will amount to a victory.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index* accuses Gen. O. O. Howard of being merely a man of peace, of contracts and of speeches. If one were to credit the Southern Democratic Press of 1871 he could scarcely help believing that in the war of the rebellion the Southern armies were defeated and overpowered by a set of the most arrant cowards that ever ran away from a foe.

The regular express peach-trains from Delaware have commenced to run. On Monday the regular trains carried twenty car-loads of fruit—an unprecedentedly large shipment so early in the season. The fruit is not yet really first-class, but the yield promises to be so immense that the growers are anxious to get all they can to market as soon as possible.

An Iowa Democrat, one of the old sort, is out in a letter denouncing "the pusillanimous departure of the shoddy Democracy of Iowa into the Republican camp," and recommending that a convention of the steadfast political followers of Thomas Jefferson be held at Des Moines, on the 18th of August, for nominations and campaign purposes.

Alluding to the call for the Republican State Convention in Wisconsin, the Milwaukee *Sentinel* says: "We want a good ticket, composed of suitable and capable men—a short, honest, Radical Republican platform that shall fairly set forth our principles without any blinking, and that sustain the Administration of Gen. Grant, and then on to victory."

They are having a funny contest in Peoria, Ill. A young man recently smoked a cigar to within about an inch of the tip without the ashes falling off. A rival smoked another half an inch shorter than his, and triumphantly labeled the ashes. And now all the young smokers in Peoria are trying to smoke a cigar shorter than any one else without breaking the ashes.

Nashua, N. H., furnishes a ghost story. A staid citizen reports that for three years he has been grievously tormented at times by a strange noise that sounds like chopping wood, continuing for an hour at a time. At other times there is a noise as of moving chairs and tables in the kitchen, and even the sound of men's voices in earnest conversation in the cellar is heard. Again, on the roof there seems to be a clatter of hoofs, followed by the noise of pick and shovel in active use. His entire family, he says, have heard these strange manifestations, and no one has yet been able to explain the mystery.

One of the oddest questions ever submitted to lawyers is now puzzling those of Hartford, Conn. It seems that a man who recently died there left a widow, childless, but expecting shortly to become a mother. By his will he provided that if the expected child should prove to be a boy, two-thirds of the property should go to him, and one-third to the widowed mother. If, however, the child proved to be a girl, only one-third of the estate was to go to her, and two-thirds to the mother. The result, of course, was awaited with an interest even greater than that usually bestowed upon such events. The result is—the widow has become the mother of twins—a boy and girl.

J. Proctor Knott has been making, in Kentucky, what the Democratic papers of the State call "a brilliant speech, which comprised a withering arraignment of the new departure and afforded some strong meat for his weak-kneed brethren." He said that the new departure is a species of party strategy entirely too deep for his conception, unless it is for the purpose of constructing a platform upon which some favorite candidate for the Presidency may stand with safety and comfort to himself, or unless it be as an old farmer said the other day, when he asked his opinion of the "new departure," that some impatient Democrats seeing the Radical Party going to destruction on "a down grade with the brakes off," have determined to beat them by jumping on to the "cow-catcher."

The trial of Alfred Ziegenmeyer, for the murder of William Gumbleton in Chicago, in January last, was begun in the Criminal Court of that city on the 9th inst. Contrary to expectation, a jury was obtained on that day. Stanton Blake, of the firm of Blake Brothers & Co., of this City, and two brothers of the murdered man were present in the Court-room, as were the detectives, Dixon and Ellis, who have worked the case from the beginning, and brought the accused back from Germany. The brothers, one of whom has come from Ireland, examined the body, which was exhumed on the day previous, for the purpose of identifying it if possible, but it was so much decomposed that they could not recognize the features. The height and outline of the body, and the fact that two teeth were missing, led them to the belief that it was the body of their brother. The Manufacturers' National Bank of Chicago has commenced suit in the Circuit Court against Ziegenmeyer to recover an indebtedness of $7,981 50, procured of the institution by the use of the forged name of Gumbleton upon a check drawn by Blake Brothers & Co. upon the Fourth National Bank of New-York City.

The Louisville *Commercial* complains earnestly of the outrages committed by a band of lawless men in Estill County, Kentucky. These outrages, it says, have continued for several months. Even a helpless woman was horribly whipped because of her refusal to promise that she would cease telling what she thought of such midnight marauders. The Trustee of Berea College was whipped for consulting with the blacks in Fitchburg, and several others for less offenses. Three men were murdered at the May election, in the Miller's Creek Precinct, and a mob of sixty men lately attempted the murder, at night, of a negro family in Fitchburg. Various threats have been made against the blacks in general at the Red River Iron-works, and against the skilled miners employed there, who have mainly come from other States. Individuals and whole families have been notified to leave at the peril of their lives, and mining operations in Estill County have for the present entirely ceased, and 400 operators have left. The *Commercial* says that something should be done at once to put a stop to these outrages, one of the principal leaders in which, it alleges, is a State Senator.

Ex-Senator Ross has written a letter justifying himself for sending out, under his frank, the card of his son, Pitt Ross, a lad of fifteen, who has recently engaged in bill-posting. The Ex-Senator says he was unable to provide his boy, who did not desire to live in idleness, with the means of engaging in a more lucrative and refined (though not more honorable) business, and that the law explicitly provides that all correspondence to and from a Senator shall be free until the first Monday in December following the expiration of his term of office. He also makes a suggestion of his anticipations thus: "I expect to live to see the day when all the correspondence of the whole people of this country will be as free as is that of members of Congress and officers of the Government now. Every vote of mine in the United States Senate against the abolition of the franking privilege, and they have been many, has been given with that end in view. I sustain and defend the franking privilege as a step in that direction. I see no more reason in taxing the writer of a letter with the cost of its transportation than in taxing a suitor in the United States Courts for the payment of the expenses of that department of the Government. One would be a tax upon the administration of justice—the other is a tax upon the diffusion of knowledge and general information. Neither should have a place in a Government whose greatest safeguards are the general diffusion of intelligence among the people, and the accessibility of the Courts of justice to all."

THE BUILDING RECORD.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed for erection in this City, since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, July 13, 1871. The report is an official one, from plans filed at the office of James M. Macgregor, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Eight first-class dwellings, Sixty-fifth and Sixty streets, 70 feet west Lexington-avenue, three stories and basement, 20 by 50; Jackson & Steinmetz, owners.

Six first-class dwellings, south-west corner of Seventh-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, four stories, 20 by 50; J. S. Dale, owner.

One first-class dwelling, west side of Fifth-avenue; 37.5 feet north of Fiftieth-street, three stories, 25.6 by 100; A. H. Rathbone, owner.

Ten tenement-houses, west side of Lexington-avenue, between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets, four stories, 20 by 70; Jackson & Steinmetz, owners.

Ten stores and tenements, south-east corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, four stories, 20.11 by 20 by 50; Green & Owens, owners.

BRICK FRONTS.

Two first-class dwellings, north side of Seventy-second-street, 120 feet west of Madison-avenue, four stories, 20 by 61.5; Henry J. Davison & T. C. Eastman, owners.

One second-class dwelling, No. 327 West Eleventh-street, (rear,) three stories, 24.3 by 20; C. D. Myers, owner.

Eleven tenement-houses, west side of First-avenue, Forty-second to Forty-third-street, four stories, 17.10 by 20.3 by 42; S. S. Stevens, owner.

Two tenement-houses, south side of Seventy-fourth-street, 150 feet west of First-avenue, four stories, 25 by 50; Stewart S. Walker, owner.

One tenement-house, south side of Forty-fourth-street, 200 feet west of Tenth-avenue, four stories, 25 by 51; William Schaffer, owner.

One store and tenement, north-east corner of Columbia and Rivington streets, four stories, 25 by 70; Max Frohweine, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 16 Desbrosses-street, four stories, 34 by 60; John Sexton, owner.

One store and tenement, north-west corner of Avenue C and Twelfth-street, five stories, [illegible] by [illegible]; Catharine McCormack, owner.

One school-house, Nos. [illegible] to [illegible] Fifth-street, four stories, 100 by [illegible]; Department Public Instruction, owners.

One school-house, south side of Forty-seventh-street, 310 feet east of Third-avenue, four stories, 100 by 95; Department Public Instruction, owners.

One factory, No. 581 Broome-street, (rear,) five stories, 25 by 40; A. Eickhoff, owner.

One workshop, No. 708 Ninth-avenue, one story, 8 by 4; J. Lang, owner.

One stable, south side of Thirty-eighth-street, 160 feet east of Second-avenue, one story, 12 by 30; James Levins, owner.

FRAME BUILDINGS.

One third-class store, north side of Fortieth-street, 310 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, two stories, 20 by 30; H. F. Ahrens, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number buildings	51	Tenement-houses	24
Brown-stone fronts	35	Stores and tenements	13
Brick fronts	15	Third-class store	1
Frame building	1	Factory	1
First-class dwellings	17	Workshop	1
Second-class dwelling	1	Stables	1
School-houses	2		

Alterations in Buildings.

For the week ending Thursday, July 13, 1871, the following are the only plans of importance for alterations in buildings submitted at the Department in this City. No alterations are reported where the expense incurred does not exceed the sum of $1,000.

One stone and brick church, Eighteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, extension in rear 14 by 16 feet, 35 feet high for organ room; Rector and Vestry of St. Ann's Church, owners.

Grammar School, (No. 43,) Twenty-eighth-street, near Sixth-avenue brick, four stories, 100 by 96 feet, internal alterations to be made; Department of Public Instruction, owners.

One brick first-class dwelling, north-east corner Thirty-eighth-street and Park-avenue; three stories, 47.6 by 60 feet, French roof to be added and extension on rear 22 by 27 feet, and on the side 10 by 22 feet, rear extension to be one story, side extension four stories; A. H. Barney, owner.

One brick first-class dwelling, No. 113 East Seventeenth-street, three stories, 25 by 45, one story to be added; William S. Livingston, owner.

One brick first-class dwelling, No. 15 East Forty-third-street, four stories, 16.8 by 50, extension in rear for bay window 12 by 7, 25 feet high; Mrs. Ridgeway, owner.

Three brick dwellings, Nos. 122, 124 and 126 Willett-street, three stories, 22 by 32 each, one story to be added to each building; Jacob Kopp, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 1,170 Broadway, four stories, 25 by 48, extension 25 by 16.8, 24 feet high, store front of main building also to be rebuilt; Paran Stevens, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 266 Bowery, four stories, 16.6 by 62, extension 16.6 by 28, 18 feet high; Charles Wilatus, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 17 East Sixteenth-street, three stories, 25 by 48, alterations for a store and show-rooms to be made; Mrs. C. L. Craby, owner.

One brick first-class store, north-east corner of Broadway and Twelfth-street, five stories, 17.9 by 82.3, extension in rear, 38 by 42, 59 feet high; Jacob Lagowitz, owner.

One brick store, No. 16 Desbrosses-street, four stories, 34 by 60, to be remodeled for tenements; John Sexton, owner.

One brick factory, south-east corner of Eleventh-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street, two stories and basement, 150 by 50, one story to be added; A. H. Hart & Co., owners.

One brick stable, south-west corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-ninth-street, two stories, 25 by 44, one story, with Mansard roof to be added; Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., owner.

One brick and frame dwelling, No. 369 East Houston-street, three stories, 20 by 36, store front to be taken out and rebuilt with iron girder; Joseph Freist, owner.

One brick and frame dwelling, north-east corner of Third-avenue and Thirty-third-street, 2½ stories, 25 by 38, extension in rear 25 by 25, 21 feet high; Thomas E. Cooper, owner.

One brick and frame dwelling, No. 30 Bedford-street, two stories and attic, 26 by 36, 1½ stories to be added, and extension in rear 7 by 9, 40 feet high; G. Deller, owner.

One frame dwelling, south-west corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, two stories, 25 by 36, one story to be added; John Michaels, owner.

One frame dwelling, No. 45 Bayard-street, two and a half stories, 22 by 26, one story to be added; James J. Reynolds, owner.

Two frame dwellings, Nos. 142 and 144 East Ninety-second-street, two stories, 20 by 35, buildings moved to new line of Lexington-avenue and extension in rear 14 by 18, 30 feet high; Mrs. Mary A. Sharp, owner.

One frame dwelling, No. 302 West Fifty-third-street, two stories, 21 by 35, one story to be added; William Sullivan, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

Since our last report, and for the week ending Thursday, July 13, 1871, the following buildings in this City have been reported as unsafe, in the particulars annexed, at the office of the Superintendent of the Department:

West Eighteenth-street, No. 194, B. O'Connor, owner; unsafe east and rear walls.

Bank-street, building north-east corner Thirteenth-avenue, Wm. Moller, owner; unsafe north-east corner front and rear walls.

Hudson-street, Nos. 209 and 211, Corporation Trinity Church, owners; unsafe generally.

Murray-street, No. 10, Eleazar Parmly, owner; unsafe ceilings of store floor.

Division-street, No. 85½, Wm. Mansfield, owner; unsafe chimney breast.

Eleventh-avenue, building west side Fiftieth-street, south of Forty-third-street, A. W. Barnes, owner; unsafe generally.

Elizabeth-street, No. 270, John R. Hamilton, owner; unsafe chimneys.

James-street, Nos. 31 and 33, Jonas Schlesinger, owner; unsafe chimneys.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Matters at the Exchange yesterday, July 13, were quiet, no sales being effected, and the market was generally dull. In regard to real estate at private sale, there is considerable inquiry for desirable property, and some rumors as to large contracts having been made, with a view to the Fall business. This is probably the case, but as the negotiations are being carried on through brokers who are wise enough to maintain a discreet silence on the subject, it is not probable that the public will become informed of any transfers until the sales are consummated. The cottage residence at Passaic, N. J., offered on Wednesday by A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., was not sold, and the sale of suburban lots at Flushing, Long Island, embraced in the property known as the "Higgins Nurseries," conducted by E. A. Lawrence on the same day, met with but an indifferent success. For today no public auctions are announced of either City or country real estate.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HATCH & VAN DOREN.

No. 610 6th-av., offer a bargain in two four-story brick houses, well located on east side 7th-av., near 34th-st., $31,000.

$14,000.—IF SOLD THIS WEEK, for four story brick house, 20 by 50x98.9; decidedly a bargain; yearly rental $1,609; well located. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

$6,000.—THE CHEAPEST HOUSE in Brooklyn; rents for $800; terms very easy. OWNER, No. 25 Wall-st.; Room No. 12.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Country Homes.

The Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company offer for sale, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, houses and lots, land by the acre or in blocks, mostly near stations. The advantages of this line of road as a place of residence will be more and more appreciated as the Company are laying two additional tracks to Somerville, giving greater facilities for passenger-trains. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY profitable country-seat of 105 acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River; over 1,000 fruit-trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-houses, ice-house, (filled,) granary, cider-house, hennery, carpenter-shop, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and water-fall, 200 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal qualities. This place contains every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price, $30,000; terms to suit. Address C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

A BARGAIN.—SUBURBAN COTTAGE FOR sale or to let, combining advantages of City and country residence, forty minutes from Liberty or Cortlandt streets; fifty trains each way by favorite lines of travel; situated near depot, in most attractive and promising part of Elizabeth; house is tasteful, spacious and modern fitted; extra large lot, well-stocked garden, fruit and shade trees, lawns, flower-beds, stable, &c.; admirably adapted to wants of a New-York business man, and sure to advance in value. Will be rented to responsible parties or sold at a sacrifice; title perfect; payments made satisfactory. For particulars and photographs, address H. O., Post-office Box No. 265, New-York.

FRUIT FARM AT A BARGAIN—Thirty-two acres near Suffern, N. Y., [illegible] acres orchard; river, mountain views, &c.; stock and utensils at auction July 15, at 1 P. M.; farm at private sale only; very cheap.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 40 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PLOT OF LOTS situated at William's Bridge, near the Harlem Railroad Depot, containing 84 62-100 city lots; a good investment. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A very cheap farm and an elegant country-seat, near Hyde Park, Dutchess County. For particulars apply to BLACKWELL & MARKS, 55 and 57 Liberty-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

THE BRILLIANT OPENING SALE OF

FLUSHING LAWN

INTRODUCED THIS CREME DE LA CREME OF

VILLAGE PROPERTY

TO FULLY

1,500 ENTHUSIASTIC ATTENDANTS,

Who purchased freely and rapidly until stopped by the drenching rain, which necessitated an

ADJOURNMENT

UNTIL

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, AT 1 O'CLOCK.

ON THIS OCCASION

A FREE EXCURSION TRAIN

AND A

SPLENDID COLLATION

WILL BE PROVIDED.

GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND

HAS BEEN ENGAGED.

REMEMBER—Special train will leave via James Slip and 34th-st. ferries at 11½ A. M., half an hour earlier than on the first sale.

Free tickets at office of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

COUNTRY-SEAT TO RENT—IN WEST-chester County, adjoining West Farms—A large frame mansion, with modern improvements; garden, stable, coach-house; fourteen acres of land; newly painted and prepared throughout; well adapted for Winter or Summer use; three miles from Harlem; a good macadamized road all the way through; to a good tenant a lease for a term of years will be given at a low rent; New-Haven Railroad will run close by. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & CO., No. 90 Franklin-st., or on the premises.

TO LEASE OR SELL—HOUSE AND furniture for three or five years, No. 73 St. Mark's-place; has twelve rooms and bedrooms with parlors and extension 53 feet, six large pantries, closets, bath-tub, water-closet, wash-house, three tubs, hot and cold water, and gas on every floor; fifteen tons of coal; three new carpets, parlor curtains and shades; all in fine order. Call and see it from 11 to 2 o'clock.

GREAT BARGAINS.—TO LET OR FOR sale at Newark, N. J., three new houses; French roofs; twelve rooms; gas and water; five minutes from depot; delightfully located; rent $500 each, price $5,500 each. INGERSOLL, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 39 Union-square, (north.)

SEA-SHORE RESIDENCE TO LET, furnished, near Rockaway; $150 per month; thirteen rooms; cool, healthy, shady, accessible; ocean view, bathing, fishing; near station; one hour's ride by rail. Apply at No. 128 2d-av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET OR LEASE—SHOP, 26 FEET front, 46 feet deep, with shop on fifth floor, 21 by 14 feet, with a door that opens on the roof; the shops are No. 5 Extra-place. Inquire of C. MEYERS, No. 28 2d-av.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy—In the matter of SAMUEL HOFFMAN, a bankrupt. To whom it may concern: The undersigned, David Stern, of the City and County of New-York, hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Samuel Hoffman, of Chatham, in the County of Columbia, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 27th day of May, A. D. 1871, adjudged bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, by Hon. Samuel Blatchford, Judge of said Court.—Dated at Hudson, the 30th day of June, A. D. 1871. DAVID STERN, Assignee.
jy7-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM L. SMITH, bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William L. Smith, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City the 6th day of July, A. D. 1871. JOSHUA R. BUXTON, of the City of Newburgh, N. Y., Assignee.
jy14-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES STRAUSS and MEYER YOUNG, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles Strauss and Meyer Young, of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at City of New-York, the 21st day of February, 1871. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
jy14-law3wF*

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleising Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 W. 18th-st., between Broadway and 8th av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments and head-stones, new original designs; cheapest in City.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 20,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' TURBANS AND TRAVELING Bonnets. Real Lace Bonnets, $15, warranted worth $30. Dress Bonnets, $6. Crape and Straw Bonnets. BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway. This is valuable.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 BROADWAY, July 10, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of EIGHT PER CENT., and an Extra Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

EIGHTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO., NO. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.
A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand. A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, NO. 67 BLEECKER-ST., (OPPOSITE CROSBY-ST.,) NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE this day declared the usual interest, under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months, ending the 30th June, as follows:
At the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and under $500, and of Four per Cent. on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, payable on and after the third MONDAY, being the 17th of this month.
Also an extra dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest or dividend, and calculated on the same principle.
This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.
It will be entered on the pass-books at any time, when required on and after the 17th inst.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, No. 11 NASSAU-ST.
THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, indorsed by the State of Alabama, numbering 1 to 4,000 inclusive, will be paid on and after that date at our office.
The Interest will likewise be paid at the same time upon similar Bonds, numbering 4,001 to 4,720 inclusive, whenever the holders of the Coupons can furnish satisfactory evidence, in accordance with the statute of Alabama, that the Bonds were held by bona fide and innocent purchasers prior to Jan. 1, 1871.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Financial Agents of the State of Alabama.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.
FORTY-SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—Interest at the rate of Seven (7) per Cent. per annum will be paid on demand on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st inst.
Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on THURSDAYS from 10 to 7. WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 1, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the Company for the last six months has been declared, payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of August, 1871, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.
The transfer-books will be closed on the [illegible] day of June inst., and remain closed until further order.
JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

BUFFALO FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., BUFFALO, July 3, 1871.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. New-York stockholders will be paid at the office, No. 130 Broadway.
G. W. STANDART & CO., Agents.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on demand.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, (ESTABLISHED 1787.)
OFFICE No. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the annual semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent.; also, an extra Dividend of Five per Cent., both free of Government tax, payable on and after July 15, 1871.
The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst.
JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 53 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 5, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 8th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.
July 6, 1871.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 146 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 184 Broadway.
A Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., free of tax, is payable on demand at this office.
WM. R. MACDIARMID, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

DIVIDEND.
The Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after MONDAY, July 10.

DIVIDEND.
The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after MONDAY, July 10.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, July 12, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE half per Cent., free of United States tax, has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Aug. 1. Stockholders holding certificates registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st.
The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 15th inst. until Aug. 2. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO., No. 203 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN, No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1871.
A STOCKHOLDERS' DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) per Cent. (free of tax) is now payable. A return of Fifty (50) per Cent. (free of tax,) in scrip, to policy-holders entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, has this day been declared, for which certificates will be issued Sept. 1, 1871. Six (6) per Cent. interest on the outstanding Scrip will be paid Sept. 1, 1871.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after the 1st day of August next.
The transfer-book will remain closed from 20th inst. until that date, inclusive.
By order of the Board.
C. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 60 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.
NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Two per Cent. on the capital stock, payable at this office on 15th inst., free of Government tax, to holders registered as such at the closing of books on 30th ult. The transfer-books will be open for transfer on 17th inst. M. K. JESUP, President.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, MACON, Ga., June 29, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, out of the earnings for the last six months, payable to the stockholders registered in the New-York Agency, at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York, on the 20th inst., until which date the transfer-books are closed.
MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICES, No. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, NO. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. BROOKLYN, July 10, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.
O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared payable, on demand.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

OFFICE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared an Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. on the capital stock and scrip surplus fund, payable on demand, free of Government tax.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA, First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds, due July 15, 1871, will be paid on and after that date, free of United States Government tax, on presentation at the office of A. L. Hatch, No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.
HORACE ABBOTT, Treasurer.
BALTIMORE, Md., June 29, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on demand. W. H. BRIDGMAN, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1871.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent., free of tax, will be paid on and after July 1, 1871. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, No. 11 NASSAU-ST.
THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1871, on the Bonds of the State of Alabama will be paid on and after that date at our office, No. 11 Nassau-st.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Financial Agents of the State of Alabama.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND Traders' Fire Insurance Company has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) per Cent., payable on demand, at the office, No. 46 Wall-st. (Bank of New-York Building.)
J. M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 100 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.
A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and One-half per Cent. on the capital stock and reserved fund, is payable on demand. WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of all taxes, is this day declared, payable 1st August.
JAMES YERRANCE, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. free of all taxes, payable on and after July 10. CHAS. B. BROWN, Cashier.

STUYVESANT BANK, NO. 744 BROADWAY, CORNER ASTOR-PLACE, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on and after July 10. JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. [illegible] BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July [illegible], 1871.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Oriental Savings Bank,

No. 60 Grand-st., between Attorney and Ridge.

Open every day from 10 to 3, and Mondays and Saturdays until 8.

MONEY DEPOSITED AT ANY TIME IN THE YEAR BEGINS DRAWING INTEREST FIRST DAY OF THE NEXT MONTH, AND SO DOES NOT REMAIN WITHOUT EARNINGS UNTIL CERTAIN "QUARTER-DAYS."

DEPOSITS IN JULY, MADE BEFORE THE 21ST OF THE MONTH, WILL RECEIVE INTEREST AS IF THEY HAD BEEN MADE IN JUNE.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL SUMS OF $5 AND OVER, PAYABLE JULY 1 AND JAN. 1.

Money subject to check at sight—(our checks pass through the Clearing-house)—receives interest from date of deposit at rate of Four per cent.

Drafts on Europe Sold.

TRUSTEES:
ALANSON T. BRIGGS, JOHN F. COOK, D. D. EARLE, JOHN GAYNOR, MICHAEL HEALY, SAMUEL E. KENNEDY, MANNING MERRILL, JAMES MURPHY, C. L. NORTH, SIMON ROSSMAN, GEORGE C. SCOFIELD, STEPHEN D. TUCKER, WM. M. TWEED, JR., MAURICE J. WALSH, JACOB A. WESTERVELT.

TRUSTEES WHO ARE OFFICERS:
MAHLON T. HEWITT, President.
ROBERT HOE, WM. F. BUCKMASTER, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN H. WAYDELL, Auditor; EUGENE SMITH, Attorney and Counsel.
E. R. KENNEDY, Secretary.

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK.

Corner of 4th-av. and 14th-st.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from 5 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES BLONDELL, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ABINGDON-SQUARE SAVINGS BANK.

No. 23 Abingdon-square, and No. 5 8th-av.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.

Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid to depositors on and after July 20. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit and bear interest from July 1. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

Interest commences on all subsequent deposits from the date of deposit as provided by the by-laws.

THOMAS McLELLAND, President.
GEORGE W. BROWN, Secretary.
EDGAR F. BROWN, WALTER J. PRICE, Vice-Presidents.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1871.

INTEREST.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000 will be paid on and after the third Monday in July.

Interest will be added to accounts July 1, and, if not drawn, bear interest as new deposits.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THEO. M. TUTHILL, Actuary.

DIVIDEND.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st. ASSETS, $9,510,336 14.

Interest for the six months and three months ending June 30, at rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, will be paid on and after July 21. Deposits on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit, and bear interest from July 1. Bank books in English, French and German.

JOHN McLEAN, President.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
THEO. S. ARMOUR, Sec'y. G. S. CHAPIN, Treas'r.

BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 33 BROADWAY.

Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums entitled thereto will be paid depositors on and after July 20.

Deposits of any sum from 10 cents to $10,000 will be received.

Six per cent. interest, free of Government tax.

Interest on new deposits commences 1st of every month.

HENRY SMITH, President.
WALTER ROCHE, EDWARD HOGAN, Vice-Presidents.
REEVES E. SELMES, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK.

Sun Building, No. 166 Nassau-st., New-York.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward which have been on deposit for one or more months next previous to July 1 will be paid on and after July 21, 1871.

INTEREST not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from July 1.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 to 3; also, Monday and Saturday evenings from 4½ to 6½ o'clock. Interest commences on the 1st of every month following the deposit. CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution,

No. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, July 17.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

MANHATTAN SAVING INSTITUTION.

Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the Forty-First Semi-annual Dividend on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in July. The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.

E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 8th-av. and West 34th-st.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 17, 1871.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of July will draw INTEREST from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES G. BENNETT, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.

Six Per Cent. interest paid on all sums, from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th ult., as follows:

On sums of $500 and under at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and

On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 17th instant.

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871.

GEORGE F. THOMAE, President.
S. J. MACY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NO. 73 6TH-AV., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1871.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and Six per Cent. on all sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after MONDAY, the 17th day of July.

Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.

All deposits made on or before July 10, 1871, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJ. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BEYCE, J. HARRIS RHOADES, Secretaries.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 6th-av. and 23d-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Money deposited ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 draws interest from JULY 1.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—The Trustees have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums remaining in bank July 1 that were deposited on or before Jan. 20 and April 20, payable after July 17. WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,

(chartered by the Government of the United States,) No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit, on sums of $50 and upward.

ALL DEPOSITS are payable on demand, with interest due. Send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

INTEREST and an EXTRA DIVIDEND, amounting together to the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum, to July 1, 1871, is due and payable on and after July 19; or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and draw interest as a deposit of July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-av., corner 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $5 to $5,000; deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. ASSETS [illegible]

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE [illegible] draw interest from July 1. [illegible] Savings Bank, No. [illegible] Broadway, Williamsburg. [illegible]

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK OF NEW-YORK.

Chatham-square.

Deposits and accrued interest	$1,[illegible]
Surplus	$[illegible]

Total assets June 1, 1871 ... $[illegible]

$1 deposited weekly will, in six years, amount to $[illegible].

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed.

Deposits made now, or on and before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

No. 1,160 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, on the first day of July, will be paid on and after July 20. All interest not called for will be added to the depositor's account, and will draw interest the same as a deposit of July 1. All money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. HOBOKEN, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 170 [illegible]-av., corner 25th-st., NEW-YORK, July 13, 1871.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SIX per Cent. per annum, on all sums from $5 upward, entitled thereto, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 17, inst. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit of July 1.

Money deposited on or before July 21, will draw interest from July 1.

BANK OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 9 A. M. TO 3 P. M. JOHN P. WHITE, President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEAD COOK, with or without pastry, or order cook for a hotel, club-house, where the services of a professional cook would be required; understands her business thoroughly in French and English cooking; City reference of the very best from her present employer. Call at No. 89 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Protestant woman; very respectable and thorough cook; meats, game, fish, soups, jams, sauces of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, side-dishes, excellent baker; very best references; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A WAITRESS' SITUATION BY A highly-recommended and competent young woman as thorough waitress, or will do chamber-work and waiting; understands the care of silver, getting up salads in the best manner; excellent chamber-maid; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress or chamber-maid and waitress; very respectable; good seamstress; operator; good nurse; best City references; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Scotch Protestant; very respectable, and good general cook; understands the care of milk and butter; excellent baker; good references; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do chamber-work and washing; good City reference; willing to go in the country. Call or address No. 348 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN as first-class cook; understands French dishes; is first-class baker; can give City references; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 299 6th-av., in the fancy-store, between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY for a smart, neat girl to do cooking, or as general servant; is civil, obliging and understands her business; best of reference. Apply at No. 62 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; a small, private family preferred; best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 149 East 38th-st., rear house.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse and to assist in the washing and ironing; four years' good City reference can be given. Call at 219 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

J. W. CARPENTER

supplies employers in City or country with reliable Protestant and Catholic

SERVANTS,

at No. 133 West 18th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, with a boy five years old, a situation to do general housework in a small family; no objection to country or City. Call at No. 113 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH cook, a situation; has the best of reference, and is positively equal to a man in either hotel or cold dishes. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a situation; does fluting and puffing equal to a French woman. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., corner 37th-st.

EMPLOYERS CAN BE PROMPTLY supplied with capable and reliable Protestant and Catholic servants, for City or country, at WALKER'S magnificent Employment Offices, No. 136 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young French (Parisian) girl as lady's maid and seamstress, or would take care of grown children; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 118 East 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant as nurse and seamstress; can take care of a baby from its birth; best City reference. Call at No. 38 1st-av., between 2d and 3d sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, an experienced traveler, as ladies' maid with a family going to Europe; one who is never sea sick; can give the best references. Address or apply at No. 30 East 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant Danish girl as chamber-maid and waitress and seamstress; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, capable girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is a neat servant, a good cook, and first-class washer and ironer; highly recommended; City or country. Apply at 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, of good address and good City references, a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family; has no objection to the country. Call or address No. 224 East 47th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. HILD'S.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL man on a gentleman's place by a steady, industrious man; is well up in the care and management of horses; a good gardener; understands mowing, milking and the general care and management of a gentleman's place; is strictly temperate and not afraid of work; best of reference. Apply to or address No. 63 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant young man, single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; has unexceptionable reference. Address J. T., Box No. 191 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as waiter by a young Frenchman recently arrived from Paris; can give the best of references from American families in Paris. Call on or address A. J., No. 4 East 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, STEADY MAN, A situation as light porter or messenger; can keep accounts, and writes a good hand; can be well recommended. Address D. H., Box No. 209 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN ENGLISH man and his wife; both highly recommended; one as waiter or coachman, the other as first-class cook; private families only. Apply at No. 405 5th-av.

TO DENTISTS.—A YOUNG ENGLISHman desires to apprentice himself this Fall to a dentist; has a slight knowledge of the profession. For further particulars, address A. B. C., No. 1,241 Broadway Office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A MARried man; is a first-class silk and dress-goods salesman, having many years' experience; would be willing to take a situation as light porter or private watchman; is not afraid to work; the best of reference given. Address DONALD, Box 231 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

VACATION WORK.—OBTAINING SUBscriptions to THE ALDINE is a pleasant and remunerative Summer occupation. The work itself insures a respectful reception, and it is only intrusted to educated and respectable persons to canvass. Send 25 cents for a sample copy and full information, to JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers, No. 23 Liberty-st., New-York.

AGENTS WANTED TO CANVASS every lodge of Orangemen and all American Protestant Associations, for a work that is very important. Send for circular and terms to WM. FLINT & CO., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—AS ASSISTant book-keeper in a grain-house, a young man of integrity, a good writer, quick and correct at figures. Address Box No. 2,076 Post-office, with full particulars and references.

WANTED—A PORTER COMPETENT TO attend to receiving goods, and able to count men. Address in own handwriting, with references, Box No. 2,388 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT, AS NURSE and seamstress, at No. 113 East 34th-st.

MILITARY.

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1871.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.—A special meeting of the Association will be held at the armory of the Seventh Regiment, on FRIDAY EVENING, July 14, at 8 o'clock.
MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Col., Commanding.
G. B. BOSTWICK, Adjutant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKER'S

VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARLSBAD, &c., &c.
The only artificial spring waters which have been proved, by analysis of the first chemical authorities of the country, to exactly agree in composition with the natural springs [illegible] exclusively prescribed by the medical [illegible] New-York. No. 133 [illegible]

GROCERIES, &C.

[illegible] CRUSHED [illegible] Washington-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all parts of Europe, by through tickets and at lowest rates.
Steerage passage, including meals, from Glasgow, Londonderry or Liverpool, to New-York, $30 currency.
Cabin passage, $75 currency.
Steerage passage, $30 currency.
Steerage tickets to or from Havre, Hamburg, Antwerp, Paris, Bremen, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at reduced rates.
Drafts from $1 upward.
For passage, plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.
For steerage passage, at No. 2 Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The new and magnificent steamers on this favorite line to the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
LAFAYETTE.....BOURDAIS.....Saturday, July 15
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, July 22
WASHINGTON.....BLANCHARD.....Saturday, Aug. 5
FRANCE.....DIDIER.....Saturday, Aug. 12
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine)
TO HAVRE OR BREST.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$75
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
Medical attendant on board.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomfort of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expenses.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
3,000 tons burden, and 1,000 horse-power each.
Sailing from NEW-YORK on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way:
ATLANTIC, Capt. MURRAY, Saturday, Aug. 5, at 9 A.M.
OCEANIC, Capt. THOMPSON, on Saturday, Aug. 19, at 4 P. M.
BALTIC, Sept. 2, at 4 P. M.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Superior accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in middle section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Passage, $60 currency. Tickets (including wine) to Paris.....$140, gold.
Return Tickets.....$250, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:
First Cabin, $80 gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return Tickets.....$150, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 2 Bowling-green.
JAMES WHITE, Managing Director,
No. 29 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
ITALY, Wednesday, July 19, at 3 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, ANDREWS, Wednesday, July 19, at 3 P. M.
ERIN, LAWSON, Wednesday, July 26, at 11 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London: Cabin, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY
as follows:
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, July 19, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....July 26, at 12 M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Aug. 2, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.....Aug. 9, at 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. H. T. HOWES.....Aug. 16, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHEELER.....Aug. 23, at 11 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARSHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
July 15—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall via Kingston, connecting at Panama with steamer ACAPULCO, Capt. NICHOLS, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Masatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of July 14.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco, Aug. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEB.....July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. L. L. NICKERSON.....Aug 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. S. STOCUM.....Sept. 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, coming and returning. For cargo or rents of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer SHERMAN, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, will sail on THURSDAY, July 13, at 3 P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
* POSTPONEMENT.—The steamer SHERMAN, in consequence of detention at Quarantine, will sail SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., and not Thursday, July 13, as previously advertised.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
SHERMAN, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, via Nassau, July 13
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. DOWNES.....July 20
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICKLEN.....July 27
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

For Puerto Plata, Samana and Santo Domingo City. The United States mail steam-ship PERRY, Capt. GARDINER, will leave pier No. 4 North River, SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana:
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.....Thursday, July 27
CITY OF MERIDA, Deakes.....Wednesday, Aug. 16
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 39 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
MAGNOLIA, Capt. ——, SATURDAY, July 15, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
CATHARINE WHITING, Capt. HOWES, SATURDAY, July 15, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
H. LOVELAND, Agent,
No. 15 Wall-st.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, July 18, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 6 and 8 South-st.
HERMAN LEVINGSTON, Capt. CHESEBRO, THURSDAY, July 20, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 126 Wall-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PERCENT.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia and branches.
O. R. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R.
No. 329 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.
Pier No. 41 N. R.—The splendid sea-going side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN, for Lewes every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with Junction and Breakwater Railroad and Delaware Railroads. Returning every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., on arrival of cars from the South. For passage and freight apply at office on the pier.
J. C. GIBBS, Agent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.
Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.
To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.
To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.
To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.
The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

TURNER BROTHERS,
M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner. } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. B. Decker.
No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)
Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.
Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.
Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.
Desirable investment securities for sale.

FIRST-CLASS
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.
CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY.....$43,719,317
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY.....892,000
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS,
No. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST. A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY
EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
INDORSED BY STATE OF ALABAMA.
(Loan $2,500,000 already negotiated.)
We are prepared to buy the above bonds at current rates and to furnish them in limited amounts to investors.
SOUTTER & CO.,
No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 Nassau St.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
U. S. ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH and other points in the Western states.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS
of the old issues bought at best rates.
HOWARD DARLINGTON,
No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

BIDS
For $500,000 Ten per cent., twenty years, St. Joseph, Mo., City Bonds, coupons payable semi-annually in New-York, will be received by the undersigned until the 15th of July next.
The bids will be received, either for the whole or for any less amount, to be delivered monthly.
Fifty thousand dollars in amount will be delivered July 15, and the balance as fast as money is wanted, for the construction of the bridge, not to exceed $75,000 per month.
I reserve the right to reject any and all bids.
Treasurer St. Joseph Bridge Building Company, St. Joseph, Mo.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 328 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1871.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, Mr. Wm. H. Riddle was appointed Secretary of the Company, in place of Alexander Wiley, deceased, and Mr. Edwin J. Ramsay Assistant Secretary.
WM. MULLIGAN, President.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION,
CITY HALL, May 11, 1871.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Controller's office, Jersey City.
ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

CAUTION.—ALL PARTIES ARE WARNED against negotiating or buying a note of hand, signed ALBERT BIERSTADT, one so signed in blank having been stolen.
WILLIAM O. STODDARD.
JULY 13, 1871.

$37,500 TO LOAN ON FIRST MORTGAGE, without bonus. GEO. W. VAN SICKLEN, No. 123 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS.
OF THE
TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES
COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF
EIGHT MILLIONS,
WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION CONNECTING
New-York City with the Great Lakes
BY THE
MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.
THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.
$30,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.
A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE
Montclair Railway
OF
NEW-JERSEY,
INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO., MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND TO
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

7 Per Cent. 1st Mortgage Gold Bonds,
ISSUED BY THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company.
FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX,
On a completed road in profitable operation,
AT 90 AND INTEREST.
ALSO,
8 Per Cent. 1st Mortgage Gold Bonds OF THE
Selma and Gulf Railroad Co.,
GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA ON COMPLETED ROAD,
AT 95 AND INTEREST.
After thorough investigation we recommend these bonds to investors, as both safe and profitable. Pamphlets and particulars furnished on application.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST. N. Y.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

TRAVELING CREDITS,
AVAILABLE FOR DRAFTS ON
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London,
OR
Messrs. DREXEL HARJES & CO., Paris,
AT OPTION OF THE HOLDER.
ISSUED BY
Drexel, Morgan & Co.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 39 WALL-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE
BELLEVILLE AND SOUTHERN ILLINOIS 8 PER CENT. BONDS.
ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE 10 PER CENT. BONDS.
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN 7 PER CENT. BONDS.
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN 8 PER CENT. BONDS.
LONG DOCK MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS.

PHENIX INSURANCE CO.
OFFICE, BROOKLYN, July 12, 1871.
STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT A
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT.
has been declared, PAYABLE ON DEMAND, FREE FROM TAX, at their OFFICE IN NEW-YORK,
NO. 173 BROADWAY.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

A GOOD SECURITY.
THE CALUMET AND CHICAGO CANAL AND DOCK COMPANY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, $1,000 each, 25 years to run, principal and coupons payable in New-York, secured by deed of trust to J. Young Scammon, Potter Palmer, and Benjamin F. Haddock, of Chicago, being first lien on Company's land in Cook (Chicago) County, 3,000 acres at $50 the land, without improvements, being worth four times the amount. But a limited number of the bonds remain for sale at 95 by
THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK,
No. 120 BROADWAY.
Where circulars, with full particulars, may be obtained.

WESTCHESTER TOWN BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., No. 9 Wall-st.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, O., JUNE 8, 1871.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY:
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held on the 6th day of June, 1871, it was
Resolved, That it be recommended to the stockholders of this Company to authorize the issue of the Fifteen Millions of Dollars of the Capital Stock of this Company, remaining unissued, and that a meeting of the stockholders be called, to be holdenist the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of July next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the question of such authorization.
For the purpose of ascertaining the parties entitled to vote upon the question the stock transfer-books will be closed on the 26th day of June inst., and remain closed until further notice.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

WE WANT A LOAN OF $50,000 FOR five years at twelve per cent. per annum; security, 20,000 acres of fine Kansas land, selected in 1869, lying in one or more counties with railroads. If loan is made will pay expense of party to examine land and title. Address WILCOX, ADAMS & CO., Topeka, Kansas.

FINANCIAL.

HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NEW-YORK.
Office No. 135 Broadway.
Branch Offices { 686 Sixth-av., New-York. 303 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

Cash Capital	$2,500,000 00
Assets, 1st July, 1871 .	4,669,125 90
Liabilities	183,162 23

ABSTRACT OF THE THIRTY-SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT,
Showing the Condition of the Company on the 1st day of July, 1871:

ASSETS.	
Cash, balance in bank	$339,029 08
Bonds and mortgages, being first lien on real estate, worth $4,716,000	1,620,985 00
Loans on stocks, payable on demand, (market value of securities, $196,320)	155,300 00
United States stocks (market value)	1,446,343 75
State and Municipal stocks and bonds (market value)	429,529 50
Bank stocks (market value)	121,100 00
Interest due on 1st July, 1871	32,615 03
Balance in hand of agents	39,402 87
Bills receivable	90,772 97
Other property, miscellaneous items	31,863 50
Premiums due and uncollected on policies issued at this office	7,645 31
Real estate	1,500 00
Government stamps on hand	879 27
Total	$4,669,125 90

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand, free of tax.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, 11th July, 1871.

RONDOUT AND OSWEGO
Railroad Company.
First Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
Seven per Cent. per Annum, Payable Semi-Annually.
Issue of Bonds limited to $20,000 per mile of completed road. Bonds secured by a first mortgage to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York, as Trustee, and covering every description of property the Company now own, or whatever they may acquire hereafter.
The Road is now being rapidly pushed forward to completion by able contractors, and it is expected that the whole route to Oswego will be completed next year.
The Bonds are for $1,000 each in Coupons: thirty years to run. Price 90 in currency and accrued interest. For sale by
EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEX. BARING, CLIFFORD & CO.,
No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND AND OTHER RAILROAD BONDS bought and sold by
CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS, THE Staten Island Shore Railroad Company, for the purpose, as expressed by them, of completing, finishing and operating their railroad, made and executed three hundred and sixty of their bonds of the denomination of one hundred dollars each, numbered from one to three hundred and sixty, both inclusive, and two hundred of their bonds of the denominations of one hundred dollars each, numbered from one to two hundred, both inclusive, and all bonds bearing date on the 1st day of April, 1869, and all payable on the 1st day of January, 1889, with interest on the same from the 1st day of July, 1869, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of January and July in each year, and to secure the payment of the principal and interest declared to be laid by said bonds, said Corporation "The Staten Island Shore Railroad Company," by an indenture bearing date on said 1st day of April, in the year 1869, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, state of New-York, in Liber 56, of mortgages, on page 262, &c., did bargain, sell, transfer and convey to the undersigned, and his successor or successors, as Trustees, the following property rights, interest estate, and franchise as in said indenture described, viz.: All the present and in future to be acquired property of the Staten Island Shore Railroad Company, its railroad from Howland's Hook to the Southern terminus of New-York-avenue, including the right of way thereof, with the superstructure and all rails or other materials used thereon, or procured therefor, or which may be hereafter used thereon or procured therefor, and all horses, cars, harness, machinery, bridges, viaducts, fences, stables, depots, grounds, and buildings erected thereon, and all rights therein, tolls and income to be had or levied therefrom, and all the franchises, rights, and privileges of the said The Staten Island Shore Railroad Company, of, in, and to, or concerning the same, the same to be held by the undersigned as Trustee as aforesaid upon certain trusts which are hereinafter received, that is to say: That in case the said The Staten Island Shore Railroad Company should fail to pay the principal, or any part thereof, or any of the interest on any of the said bonds executed as aforesaid at any time when the same might become due and payable, and should have been demanded according to the tenor thereof, then after ninety days from such default in payment thereof having been again demanded, if the same should remain unpaid, upon the request of the holder of any of said bonds on which said interest might remain unpaid, the undersigned, as such Trustee as aforesaid, might enter into and take possession of all, or any part of the said premises or property, and as such Trustee, on the written request of the holder or holders of any one of said bonds, due and unpaid, or upon which interest has been due and unpaid for ninety days, and payment of which has been duly demanded, should cause the said premises, or so much thereof as should be necessary to pay and discharge the principal and interest of all such of said bonds as might then be due and unpaid, to be sold at public auction in the City of New-York; and after paying the costs and expenses of managing such property and of said sale, to apply the proceeds thereof to the satisfaction and payment of the principal and interest due and unpaid on the said bonds of said Company.
And, whereas, the said The Staten Island Shore Railroad Company has failed to pay the interest on a portion of its said bonds, executed and issued as aforesaid, when said interest became due and payable, and said interest still remains due and unpaid, notwithstanding payment of the same was duly demanded when said interest was due and payable, and again demanded ninety days after said default and demand, and the holders of several of said bonds on which said interest remains unpaid and has been twice demanded as aforesaid, have in writing requested that the undersigned, as Trustees aforesaid, shall in pursuance and compliance with the power conferred on him as aforesaid by said indenture, in cases said premises, rights, and franchises and property of said Company, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be sold at public auction, in the City of New-York.
Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that the undersigned Trustee as aforesaid, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of July, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, all the present and in future to be acquired property of the Staten Island Shore Railroad Company; that is to say, its railroad from Howland's Hook to the southern terminus of New-York-av., including the right of way thereof, with the superstructure and all other materials used therein or procured therefor, or which may be hereafter used therein or procured therefor, and all horses, cars, harness, machinery, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, stables, depots, grounds, and buildings erected thereon, and all rights therein, tolls and income to be had or levied therefrom, and all the franchises, rights and privileges of the said The Staten Island Shore Railroad Company of, in and to, or concerning the same.
Dated April 12, 1871. C. C. NORVELL, Trustee.
HENRY D. TOWNSEND, Attorney for Trustee,
No. 280 Broadway, New-York.
The above sale postponed to THURSDAY, July 20, at the same place and hour.
C. C. NORVELL, Trustee.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BYT. R. HINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, Friday, July 14, at 11 o'clock, with-in their store:
29 cases fresh Valencia Oranges.
27 boxes Oranges, landing per steam-ship *City of London*, and can be examined at store No. 98 Pearl-st.
125 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
100 cases fresh Lisbon Oranges, landing per steam-ship *City of London*.
500 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
100 boxes Malaga Raisins.
50 cases Sardines.
Immediately after, on Pier No. 11 East River, 2,025 boxes fresh Menton Lemons, ex *C. F. Eaton*.

DRY GOODS.
RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS,
DAMASKS, LINEN CAMBRIC
HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
We feel ourselves called on again to CAUTION CONSUMERS against the indiscriminate use of Irish fabrics made up to imitate our goods in fold, trade-mark and general appearance, and to warn them that their only safeguard is to see the the authentic seal of our firm,
J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,
is stamped on each article.
Determined to confine ourselves, as heretofore, to the use of yarns spun from the choicest and strongest flax, by the best machinery obtainable, uniform in weight and elasticity, manufactured and bleached under our own superintendence, the consumer will be
GUARANTEED BY OUR SEAL
the same durability and satisfaction in the wear which the genuine goods have always afforded.
J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,
BELFAST, Ireland, 3 Mo. 15, 1871.

Fountain's India Store,
Nos. 637 and 639 Broadway, corner 13th-st., upstairs. Many unique and useful articles very cheap.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.—PRICES LOWER THAN Common stock. Every style reasonable. Repairing done in time, new and second-hand. Several slightly damaged at $100, much less than usual prices. Carriages Manufactured and Repaired. Factory, 1,000 Lexington-av., near Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME ABOVE-WEIGHT Kentucky gray mare; can lead or ride; is a perfect saddle horse; drives single or double; five years old; low priced; sold for want of use. Can be seen at DRENNAN'S stable, 7th-av. and 37th-st.

FOR SALE.—A BLACK HORSE, SIXTEEN hands high, six years old; has a very stylish, fine driver; single or double; is sound and kind in every way, and without a blemish, or would buy a mate. No. 346 Bedford-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—A PONY, PONY PHAETON and harness; very handsome establishment; been used by children. Can be seen at No. 15 and 17 East 30th-st.

FOR SALE.—A BAY MARE, FIFTEEN hands high, white star and snip, kind and sound; three minutes; will be sold cheap. Can be seen at the stables, 344-347, between Seventh and Eighth-aves.

FOR SALE.—A SPLENDID BROWN HORSE, 16.3, sound and kind, to double or single harness; and one saddle. Can be seen at No. 749 West 29th-st., private stable.

FOR SALE.—A FINE BAY HORSE, GAY 70, 16 hands, 7 years old. Inquire of F. W. EDGAR, No. 146 9th-av.

FOR SALE.—A GOOD SECOND-HAND TOP grocery wagon. Apply at No. 324 West 13th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TWO PLEASANT, DESIRABLE ROOMS, connecting, on second floor, with gas, closets and privilege of bath-room, to let, with board, to gentlemen and wife, very reasonable terms; a fine opportunity for a party of gentlemen to live together; location pleasant; and care of house, and house kept in perfect order. Inquire at No. 242 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.; also board for single gentlemen.

NO. 53 WEST 33D-ST.—BETWEEN 5th-av. and Broadway.—Spacious rooms for families or gentlemen; superior board; summer prices; references.

TO LET.—PLAINLY-FURNISHED ROOMS with a French family; accommodation for home-keeping; low rent; references required. Apply at No. 62 West 13th-st.

NO. 37 WEST 23D-ST.—A HANDSOME furnished room on second floor, front; also hall room; front and back hall rooms on third floor; house first-class; references.

HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE a handsomely-furnished parlor and bed-room to let, with or without board; references required. Address 114 River-terrace.

NO. 22 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with board, handsomely furnished rooms en suite or singly, also single rooms; house and table first-class; reference given and required.

LARGE AND AIRY ROOMS WITH first-class board, at No. 3 Hamilton Park, New-Brighton, or inquire at No. 134 West 34th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
THIS FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1.
Stages connect at Catskill with the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the day boats from Albany and New-York. Also, with the steam-boats *Thomas Powell* and *Sunnyside*, leaving Pier No. 41, foot of Canal-st., New-York, for Catskill daily, at 5 P. M., Saturday at 2 P. M.
CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

THE NEW-HAVEN HOUSE,
In the beautiful semi-rural "City of Elms." Its modern improvements and most excellent table recommend it as a delightful Summer house, as well as a stopping place, desirable for tourists on their way to and from all points New-England.
S. H. MOSELEY,
Former partner Brevoort House.

SURF HOUSE, RYE BEACH, N. H.,
OLIVER B. FELLEBOOM & SON, PROPRIETORS.
A quiet, retired Summer resort, close to the Beach; nicely finished and refurnished for this season; strictly temperance; the best of entertainment; terms $2 per day; transient company $2 50; last season the company included ten clergymen and their families.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute will be opened for Summer boarders on MONDAY, July 3; good accommodations for families with children; no extra charge for extra room. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Claverack, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.

EIGHT OR NINE BOARDERS CAN find a pleasant country home; terms, $7 per week per month; at Neshanic, on south branch of New-Jersey Central; fifty yards from depot and two hours' ride from New-York City. Apply to R. G. LUDLOW, Neshanic, Somerset County, N. J.

ASTORIA.—PERSONS LOOKING FOR a pleasant city home, house standing high and table choice, will please address, for July 15, Box No. 184 Post-office, Astoria, Long Island; gentlemen will find the access easy by boat or cars.

ARMENIA SEMINARY.—OPEN FOR SUMMER board July 1. Direct run by Harlem cars. Send for circular. S. T. FROST, A. M., Proprietor.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!
HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters' at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $5 to $10 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

HAINES BROTHERS'
CELEBRATED PIANOS.
FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT—FULLY WARRANTED.
Satisfaction guaranteed or no sale.
At prices which cannot fail to suit those in search of a piano.
WAREROOMS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 2 Union-square.

THE FIRM OF RAVEN & BACON WAS DISSOLVED APRIL 18.
The manufacture and sale of pianos is continued at the old established factories and warerooms.
RAVEN & CO., Nos. 149 and 151 Baxter-st.

PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS, OF VARIOUS makers, comprising squares, uprights and grands, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Pianos to rent.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm-name of
DARNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
expires this day by its own limitation, and is dissolved.
Either partner will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
The business heretofore conducted by us will be continued by
Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,
who will also act as attorneys for Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., of London.
CHARLES H. DARNEY,
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
JAMES W. GOODWIN,
GEORGE H. MORGAN.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1871.
THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general foreign and domestic banking business, in New-York and Philadelphia, under the firm-names of
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
No. 32 Exchange-place, New-York.
DREXE

THE SARATOGA RACES.

Startling Effect of the News of the New-York Riot.

Gentlemen Telegraphing Frantically to Their Friends—Slackening in Pool Sales—Indifference of the Butterflies of Fashion—Exciting Races Yesterday.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA, Thursday, July 13, 1871.

The overwhelming sensation you have had in New-York has thrown a deep shadow over our festivities here. About 4 o'clock yesterday private telegrams began to arrive thickly from New-York sowing dismay in all directions. Such reports as "Fighting in Fifth-avenue," "The Eighth Regiment fired on," "Thirty rioters killed and eighty wounded," and "Three men of the Ninth Regiment and two of the Seventh Regiment killed," were likely to produce consternation. Three-fourths of the names on the books and people on the piazzas are from the Metropolis, and any explosion there finds a quick and strong reverberation here. Upon gentlemen who have left unprotected families in the City, and there were hundreds of them, the announcement fell with fearful force. Men rushed about the piazzas shouting the terrible announcement and there was a rush of pale-faced people to the telegraph office eager to send messages before the mob should cut the wires. The excitement for an hour or two was tremendous. The paramount "horse," which had been all day the absorbing theme, seemed to have disappeared from the vocabulary. Men gathered in excited knots in the halls and on the piazzas, and talked and raved and shouted in scarlet indignation over nothing but miserable scoundrels who had brought this fearful scourge on the City. I heard nothing but denunciations of the "Ring" and their action, although I know there was a good sprinkling of [illegible] in the crowds.

Of course, there were some people who did no[illegible]. In the grand parlor of Congress Hall, three hours after the news came, a crowd of merry-makers were dancing as though death and murder were not digging at the very foundations of the social system which makes their butterfly existence possible. It is [illegible] to say that very few men were seen in the [illegible], and most of the ladies had to put up with boys or ladies for partners.

A CHECK ON POOL SALES.

The pool sales, which were one cause of the gentlemen's absence, were well attended, but the terrific news was a damper on the sales. The sale of papers about the hotel was the only lively traffic carried on. The whole juvenile male population of the village appeared to be in the service of the Press. All the New-York papers less than twenty hours old went off at ten cents apiece, and the little afternoon paper of the village, containing a mere announcement that fighting had commenced, sold an enormous edition, and got out a supplementary extra, with about the same story, selling numbers of them late into the night.

AN AGREEABLE CHANGE.

Apart from this great disquieting episode, it is, it must be confessed, delightful here. Such weather as that of today and yesterday is an impossibility in the neighborhood of that great brick and stone furnace known as New-York City. The air is inexpressibly balmy, and the heat of the Summer sun is tempered by a cool breeze and half absorbed by the splendid old trees, and both seem to have a wonderfully revivifying influence on city human nature in particular. As we drove by the Congress Springs yesterday the new-mown grass on the smooth slopes of the hills sent up an odor which was a poem in itself. The springs themselves are very pretty, and it is very delightful to get your Congress water fresh for nothing instead of paying 50 cents for it stale. It is wonderfully interesting, also, to look into one of the springs and see it bubbling up into its little artificial well, as full of gas and bubbles and snap as a new-drawn glass of Vichy, and it is interesting to be told that the water in the well is seven feet deep, that the rush of bubbles never slackens, and that the spring is apparently inexhaustible. It is quite soothing when you look at the thing from the 50 cents a bottle point of view.

THE RACES.

The track yesterday was in unimpeachable condition at noon, and the crowd much larger than the day before, the morning train having been so heavy as to require two locomotives to draw it. The grand stand was much more crowded today than yesterday, with a large representation of ladies. Among the gentlemen here are Hon. John A. Griswold, Lieut.-Gov. Beach, and John Appleton, Esq., of D. Appleton & Co. Many on the usual list of celebrities are elsewhere for obvious reasons.

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

The first race today was the steeple-chase, for all ages, over a course of about three miles, $600 to winner and $200 to second horse. The famous *Oysterman*, Col. McDaniel's horse; *Julius*, also from his stable, both bays, and *Tammany*, a bright chestnut, were the only starters. *Oysterman* was the favorite at odds of about $100 to $15, *Julius* being from the same stable and *Tammany* not standing high. The race raised a good deal of excitement, though it was not in reality a hard struggle, *Oysterman* being so much superior. *Tammany* pressed him unexpectedly close, however, and it seemed so probable at one time that he would win the race that considerable more interest was awakened than was shown in any of the struggles of Wednesday. *Tammany* led off at the start, but *Oysterman* caught him before he reached the first wall, which the two took together in beautiful style. *Julius* showing some temper, fell several lengths behind at once, and the race throughout was between *Tammany* and *Oysterman*. The long wall and water-jump was magnificently taken by both close together, eliciting rounds of applause from the grand stand. At the last hurdle they were two lengths apart, the favorite ahead. On the homestretch *Tammany* drew up, and as they passed the string was only a length behind.

OTHER EVENTS.

In the second race the favorite *Ecliptic* was all but beaten by *Sanford*, who sold last in all the pools. *Belmont*, who sold second, came in a poor third.

In the third race, a three-quarter mile stretch, *Ortolan* surprised all by coming in ahead of the favorites *Grinstead* and *Felicity*, in the remarkable time of 1:17. The races on the whole were a wonderful improvement on those of yesterday, the steeple-chase exciting interest by its romance and novelty among ladies and outsiders, as well as among those not pecuniarily interested.

The following is a summary of the races:

FIRST RACE.

The first race on the programme for the day was a steeple-chase of about three miles over a fair hunting country, for which there were three entries, *Oysterman, Jr.*, and *Julius* representing Col. McDaniel's stable, and *Tammany* entered by Joseph Donahue. There was not much interest attached to the contest among the connoisseurs, and not even the merest tyro could be found to take the most fabulous odds against the lucky McDaniel. The course was well laid out, and reflected credit upon the talented Secretary of the Association, Chas. Wheatley. There were thirty jumps. They were started from the field opposite the grand stand, jumping the first hurdle at the extra or three-quarter stretch, running down parallel to it. *Tammany* was ever first, *Oysterman* second and *Julius* third, the latter striking. They then came to a hurdle, all of them going over beautifully in the same positions. The third jump was a wall, *Oysterman* and *Tammany* together. Striking the flat, *Oysterman* [illegible] and led *Tammany* three lengths over the fourth hurdle. *Julius* ten lengths behind. The fifth jump was a wall, and they went over it without change of position. On the flat again *Tammany* closed a length upon *Oysterman*, and thus they went over the sixth and seventh hurdles, *Julius* in the meantime setting within three lengths of *Tammany*, the pace being very slow. The eighth jump was a stone wall, and going over it *Tammany* leaped beautifully, and got within a length of *Oysterman*, *Julius* having got within a length of *Tammany*. On the flat again, *Oysterman* got two lengths away from *Tammany*, and led that over the ninth, tenth and eleventh obstacles, which were a hedge, a water jump and a hurdle. They now entered the course on the three-quarter stretch, and *Oysterman* got three lengths away from *Tammany*, with *Julius* two lengths behind the latter. Entering the field again, they came to a fence, and [illegible] *Oysterman* by this time [illegible] *Tammany*. They now came to the upper stretch again, and making two jumps over the stretch and [illegible] the field [illegible] the seventeenth obstacle was a hurdle [illegible] went over it two lengths ahead [illegible] *Julius* having [illegible] ten [illegible] on the flat-racing [illegible] to within [illegible] the stretch at the [illegible] post [illegible] made his run at [illegible] the last hurdle almost [illegible] then came away, and won by two lengths, *Julius* about twenty lengths behind.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Steeple Chase, for all ages, about three miles over a fair hunting country; welter weights; $600 to the winner, and $200 to second horse.

D. McDaniel's b. h. Oysterman, Jr., aged, by Oysterman, dam by Phil. Brown, 146 pounds....1
Jos. Donahue's ch. g. Tammany, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Lizzie Mardis, by Glencoe, 138 pounds....2
D. McDaniel's b. h. Julius, aged, by Lexington, dam Julia, by Glencoe, 146 pounds....3
Time—[illegible].

SECOND RACE.

This was a dash of one and three-quarter miles for all ages, to carry 100 pounds, for which there were four entries, viz.: *Ecliptic*, *Belmont*, *Sanford* and *Major*. It was expected to be a close and exciting contest, and the betting was quite lively. The following were some of the pools sold:

Ecliptic	$300	$150	$250	$300
[illegible]	230	140	300	310
[illegible]	100	60	65	175
[illegible]	85	65	65	110
Total	$715	$415	$[illegible]	$[illegible]

The distance being one and three-quarter miles, they were started on the extra stretch, and when the flag fell *Major* and *Sanford* went off together, *Ecliptic* third and *Belmont* last. As they went down the stretch *Ecliptic* went to the front and passed the half-mile pole a length in front of *Sanford*, who was two lengths ahead of *Major*, he being a length from *Belmont*. Going around the lower turn *Ecliptic* was allowed her head and made the pace strong. She passed the three-quarter pole with a lead of four lengths, *Sanford* three lengths from *Major*. Coming up the stretch, *Ecliptic* rushed away from the others and came past the stand with the [illegible] lead of ten lengths, with *Sanford* and *Belmont* head and head, and *Major* several lengths in the rear. As they went round the turn, *Sanford* began to feel *Ecliptic*, and as the latter passed the quarter-pole, the gap was decreased to six lengths, *Belmont* being lapped on *Sanford's* quarter, with the *Major* several lengths behind and out of the race. Going down the back-stretch the race began in earnest; *Belmont* headed *Sanford*, and the pair got within three lengths of *Ecliptic*. *Sanford* now shook *Belmont* off, and making up to *Ecliptic*, headed her, amidst great excitement, as they passed the half-mile pole. *Belmont* was a length behind, and the *Major* hopelessly struggling far in the rear. On the lower turn *Ecliptic* got away two lengths from *Sanford*, the same distance dividing the latter and *Belmont*. The struggle up the stretch became exciting. *Sanford* closed rapidly upon *Ecliptic*, and *Belmont* fell away, well beaten off. The pace was now very hot, whip and spur were used freely, and, after a most brilliant finish, *Ecliptic* was the winner by three-quarters of a length in 3:10¼—a very good race. *Belmont* was twenty lengths behind, and *Major* nowhere.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $600; for all ages, to carry 100 pounds; one and three-quarter miles.

T. W. Doswell's ch. f. Ecliptic, 4 years, by Eclipse, dam Nina, by Boston....1
Joseph Donahue's ch. h. Sanford, aged, by Uncle Vic, dam Dolly Carter, by Albion....2
D. McDaniel's b. c. Belmont, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Alabama, by Brown Dick....3
F. M. Hall's ch. c. Major, 4 years, by Eugene, dam by Claude Melnotte....0
Time—3:10¼.

THIRD RACE.

This was a dash of three-quarters of a mile for all ages. There were seven entries, viz., Grinstead's chestnut filly by *Lexington* out of *Sally Lewis*, *Ortolan*, *Felicity*, *Mohawk*, *Mary Hoxie*, *President* and *Mignonette*. The following quotations will give an idea in what estimation the contestants were held:

Felicity	$300	$290	$460
Grinstead's Entry	270	150	300
Ortolan	240	220	275
Mohawk	160	120	270
Field	105	105	190
Total	$1,075	$915	$1,605

They were started on the extra stretch, and after four false attempts they got off, with *Felicity* first, *Ortolan* second, Grinstead third, and *President* fourth; the other three in a ruck. Going down the track they were hid by the dust, and when they appeared at the half-mile pole, *Felicity* was still ahead, with *Ortolan* second, *President* third, having taken that position from Grinstead. As they went round the lower turn *Ortolan* rushed to the front and led a length at the three-quarter pole, and finally won easily by three lengths in 1:17½. *Felicity* was second two lengths ahead of Grinstead, *Mohawk* fourth, the others nowhere.

SUMMARY.

Carrol & Coars br. h. Ortolan, 4 years old, by Donerail, dam Canary Bird....1
F. Morris' gr. f. Felicity, four years old, by Eclipse, dam Fidelity....2
J. A. Grinstead ch. f., 3 years, by Lexington, dam Sally Lewis....3
Forbes & Boyles' b. c. Mohawk, 4 years, by Norton, dam Rebecca T. Price....4
I. W. Pennock's gr. f. Mary Hoxie, 3 years, by Engineer, dam by Planet....0
J. H. Harbeck's b. c. Precedent, 3 years, by Censor or Jerome Edgar, dam Nannie Lewis....0
R. W. Cameron's b. f. Mignonette, 3 years, by The Marshal, dam Ellen Bateman....0
Time—1:17½.

THE BALTIMORE TRAGEDY.

Arrest of a Prominent Lady in Society Charged with the Murder of Gen. Ketchum by Poison.

On Monday bench-warrants were issued from the Criminal Court in Baltimore for the arrest of Mrs. E. G. Wharton, the widow of the late Major Harry W. Wharton, of the United States Army, residing at No. 263 North Eutaw-street, in a locality fashionably known as "Hamilton-place," on the charge of the murder, at her residence, by poisoning, of Gen. Wm. Scott Ketchum, a retired officer of the United States service, and also with the poisoning, with intent to kill, of Mr. Eugene Van Ness, a book-keeper in the banking-house of Alex. Brown & Sons.

The lady charged with the crimes is among the most highly respectable, wealthy, and influential in Baltimore, and extreme caution has been exercised by her friends and the officers of the law in keeping secret the facts of the case.

What is known and believed to be correct is thus told by the Baltimore *Sun*: "On the 23d of June last Gen. William Scott Ketchum, of Washington City, arrived in this city, and became the guest of Mrs. Henry Wharton, widow of the late Major Henry Wharton, a member of a well-known Philadelphia family, and an old friend of Gen. Ketchum's. On the next day Gen. Ketchum was taken suddenly ill after partaking of a meal. He was attended by Drs. Williams and Chew, and died on the 28th ult., at 3 o'clock P. M. His remains were taken to Washington for interment, where, upon a post-mortem examination, there were found in his stomach twenty grains of tartar emetic, which is a deadly poison when taken in large doses. The friends of the deceased communicated the fact to the Baltimore Board of Police Commissioners, who placed the matter in the hands of Marshal Grey and Deputy Marshal Frey, of our Police force, who, after an investigation, obtained a bench-warrant from Judge Gilmor for the arrest of Mrs. E. G. Wharton. In consequence of the ill-health of Mrs. Wharton, who is suffering from liver complaint, and her daughter, who is affected with disease of the heart, the authorities did not desire to commit the lady to jail until further action was had in the case, and the officers held her in custody in her own residence.

Yesterday morning a conference was held by the counsel of the accused, I. Nevitt Steele and John H. Thomas, Esqs., with the Deputy State's Attorney, Fred. Pinkney, Esq.—Mr. Knott being absent from the city—Judge Gilmor being present. An outline of the case of the State was presented to defendant's counsel by Mr. Pinkney, the result of which was that it was decided to permit the case to take its course, and it will come up before the Grand Jury, which meets on Saturday next. Two servants in the house are also under surveillance. The warrant of arrest will not be served upon Mrs. Wharton before the Grand Jury have acted in her case, provided she remains quietly in Police custody at her own residence. Mrs. Wharton and daughter, Miss Nellie, a young lady of some twenty-two years of age, had previously engaged passage for Europe in a steamer to sail today from New-York City. There is also another charge against Mrs. Wharton, of feloniously poisoning Mr. Eugene Van Ness, a book-keeper for Alexander Brown & Sons, who is said to have had a business intimacy with the accused. A few days before the visit of Gen. Ketchum, Mr. Van Ness, while visiting Mrs. Wharton, was given a glass of beer or punch, and soon after drinking it was attacked with illness, and fell upon the floor of the dining-room. He has been quite ill ever since, and was unable to be removed from the house for several days. He is said to be recovering. What evidence exists in this case has not transpired. The accusation with which Mrs. Wharton is charged has astounded the community, and particularly the circle of society in which she moved. She is a lady apparently between forty and fifty years of age, of engaging manners, and is thought by her acquaintances to be incapable of such a crime from the promptings of any pecuniary motive which may be inferred in her case. Mrs. Wharton lost her husband and also her only son Henry a few years since. By the death of the latter she obtained upon a life insurance policy $20,000. Rumors have been started prejudicial to the accused in connection with their deaths, but nothing of that character has been proved, and they have no connection with the present case, which will be laid before the Grand Jury on Saturday next."

The above is from the Baltimore *Sun* of Wednesday. The following additional particulars are from the *Sun* of Thursday:

"The evidence in part in the case of Mr. Eugene Van Ness, said to be in the possession of the authorities, is, that while on a visit to the residence of the accused, on the 24th of June, he drank a glass of beer, after pouring into it a few drops of tincture of gentian. He was immediately taken ill, and carried to a bed-chamber, where he was attended by Dr. S. C. Chew, and also by Mrs. Van Ness, his wife, until the Friday following, when he was removed to his home. Also that a glass of beer directly from the hands of the accused, was offered Mr. Van Ness, and laid aside, that its contents were afterwards subjected to chemical examination, and found to contain fifteen grains of tartar-emetic; tartar-emetic is an antimonial poison composed of tartrate of potassa and antimony, ten or fifteen grains of which will produce death; this occurred on the 28th of June, the day of Gen. Ketchum's death, in the same house; Dr. Williams communicated these facts to the Marshal of Police and to the brother-in-law of Gen. Ketchum, Pay-master-General Brice, at whose instance a post-mortem examination was made of the stomach of deceased, resulting in the discovery of twenty grains of tartar-emetic; this quantity remained after the continued vomitings of the deceased.

Mrs. Wharton, before her marriage, was Miss Elizabeth G. Nugent, of Philadelphia, and is a sister of Dr. Nugent, now a prominent physician of Pittston, Penn. Her daughter, who was to have sailed with her mother yesterday to Europe, is said to be a very interesting young lady, and is suffering deep affliction from the occurrence of the tragical events around her, but she is in no way implicated in any of the charges made against her mother. Mrs. Wharton, it is said, made persevering endeavors to obtain permission to proceed on her projected voyage to Europe, but was finally informed that she ought to see the propriety and necessity of remaining in this city, within the jurisdiction of the Court, until the charges against her were disposed of. It is also stated that she received information of the charge without manifesting any unusual excitement. Her friends insist that there is no evidence which will sustain the charges against her."

The Hallucinations of a Lunatic.

There is confined in the Bayonne Police Station, since yesterday, a crazy man who gives his name as Conrad Ahrens, recently of St. Louis. He was captured in the woods by the Police, and his appearance represents not a little the semi-barbarian. This lunatic has very philosophic, but fictitious ideas. He believes himself the man who furnishes the rain, and he was resolved to make a contract with the farmers to supply them with what rain they required for a reasonable compensation. As to his being there, he told the Police he had chosen Newark Bay as a place well adapted for training a costly sea-horse he owned. He further ventured to assert that shortly before he left St. Louis he purchased the territory of an Indian tribe at $16 per acre. He intended governing it after his own fashion, if he could not sell it for $18. This *rara avis* awaits an investigation by the county physician.

Pigeon-Shooting at Greenville.

Two matches at pigeon-shooting (sweepstakes) took place at Greenville, yesterday, at which some good marksmanship was shown. In the first match five birds were shot at, each by Hepsley, Rierson and Taylor. The first and last killed every bird and fired off their tie, Taylor winning by 5 to 4. The next match was by Taylor, Tulger and Pierson, Taylor and Tulger making a tie, when it was agreed that each should fire until he missed a bird. Taylor shot first, making 29 birds, and missing the thirtieth, when Tulger brought down 30 straight birds.

Overcome by the Heat.

Patrick Lynch, driver of a dirt-cart, was sun-struck yesterday, while at work on the Pier at the foot of Twenty-second-street, East River. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Mary Cunningham was overcome by the heat, yesterday, at the corner of Chambers-street and College-place, and was cared for by the Police.

Edward Lake, of No. 104 Hamilton-street, Brooklyn, was overcome by the heat, at the corner of Grand-street and the Bowery, and was taken home.

Yesterday, John Johnson, of Morrisania, was found at West Thirty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue, overcome by the heat. He was sent home.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The eastern portion of Washington-square begins to look as a park should, and is visited of an evening by numbers. The flower beds are tastefully laid out with verbenas, geraniums and morning-glories, interspersed with oriental plants of beautiful foliage. The northern and western parts of the square are progressing.

In Broadway a Japanese mermaid is exposed to view, and in Hudson-street a Japanese mermion, or traveling carriage, may be seen. It is made of thin lattice-work, and is lined with black velvet and beautiful knitted fibre matting. The pole on which it is suspended is about twenty feet long, and by this the occupant is carried on the shoulders of slaves or servants.

The Church of St. John the Evangelist, in Fiftieth-street, between Madison and Fourth avenues, will soon be completed. The fittings, which are most elaborate, are being put in, and the painters and decorators commence work next week. The altar is magnificently carved and presents a grand appearance from the nave. It will be consecrated early in September.

Lieut. Henry C. Cochrane, of the United States Marine Corps, arrived here today in the steam-ship *Rising Star*, from Valparaiso via Panama, on his return home from a three years' cruise in the Pacific. He brings with him one of the largest collections of Polynesian curiosities that have reached the United States since the return of the Wilkes Exploring Expedition.

A company of Mormons left Castle Garden for Utah, yesterday afternoon, having arrived from Liverpool on Wednesday. There are 300 persons in the company, mostly Scandinavians, and comprise men, women and children. They were under the care of W. C. Staines, who is said to be an agent of Brigham Young.

The Fourth German Reformed Church, in Fortieth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, will soon be completed. The main building is almost finished, and the offices are in course of construction. The galleries and seats are of pine, with walnut trimmings, and the platform is a splendid piece of workmanship.

Yesterday, about 12 o'clock, the sloop yacht *Lydia*, having on board Mr. Benjamin F. Fowler and James Squires, of Brooklyn, was struck by a squall while passing through Hell Gate and capsized. They were picked up and rescued from drowning by Mr. Wm. E. Brown, ship news collector of the Associated Press, and taken ashore at Ninety-second-street.

The office of the Commissioner of Public Works was visited yesterday by a couple of cartmen, who complained that Leonard-street, from Broadway to Benson, was almost impassable, and that at the junction of Benson and Leonard there was a hole, in which a cart had just been wrecked.

Richard Squires, nine years of age, whose parents reside at No. 271 East Seventh-street, was run over yesterday at the corner of Lewis and Eighth streets, and instantly killed by car No. 120 of the Belt line. The driver was arrested and committed to await an inquest.

An addition of fifty pictures has been made to the collection in the reception and adjoining rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. The productions are of merit, embracing landscapes and religious ideals.

The condition of Church-street, between Fulton and Dey, is charming. The depth of the inland seas of mud is sufficient for cart-wrecking or murdering a horse.

John Keating, of No. 808 Third-avenue, fell from a freight train yesterday, near Tremont, and was brought to his home in the City severely injured.

A fine specimen of the poisonous and dreaded insect of Cuba, the Tarantula spider, is on view in the window of a store near Vesey-street.

The scalp of a Blackfoot Indian, attached to a piece of pasteboard and surrounded by a neat little frame, is one of the latest window exhibitions.

The foundations for St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Madison-avenue and Forty-fourth-street, have been commenced.

Of 6,000 members of the Young Men's Christian Association, 2,500 practice in the gymnasium.

Eighteen thousand vehicles daily pass the City Hall on Broadway.

Ex-Gov. Marye, of Virginia, and Judge Meeker, of Minnesota, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Congressman William H. Barnum, of Connecticut, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Judge Pettis, of Pennsylvania, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Rev. Dr. Hoffman, of Philadelphia, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Music at City Hall Park at 6 P. M.

Commodore Selfridge, of the United States Navy; Gen. Tourtellotte, of the United States Army; Hon. Asa Packer, of Pennsylvania, and Commander Harmony[?], of the United States Navy, are at the Astor House.

The spire of the First Baptist Church, in Park-avenue, is completed. It is 150 feet high, and on the top is a beautiful carved stone cross. This spire is one of the finest in the City.

Today the children of the Howard Mission are to be treated to a picnic and boat-ride to the Elysian Fields, which have been placed at their disposal by the proprietors.

BROOKLYN.

United States Marshal Harlow was on Wednesday night presented with a handsome gold badge by the members of the force under his control. Hon. Silas B. Dutcher made the presentation speech, and the recipient responded in a very happy manner. Most of the United States officials in the district were present.

Charles Winchenen, a demented German, was found wandering about Walworth-street, last night, with a large carving-knife in his hand, which he expressed a desire to use upon the body of any person foolish enough to obstruct his way. Officer Mouse[?], however, succeeded, by a judicious use of his club, in persuading the would-be assassin to drop his blade and take up quarters in the Station-house.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, John Monahan, a Catholic Irishman, and James Woods, an Orangeman, got into a quarrel on Bedford-avenue, near Ross-street, the result of which was that Woods picked up an iron bar and struck Monahan a severe blow on the head with it, rendering him for some time unconscious. Woods was arrested.

Application was made yesterday in the Supreme Court before Judge Gilbert, on behalf of the Atlantic Improvement Commissioners, for a mandamus to compel Supervisor Schenck, of New-Lots, to issue bonds amounting to $112,000 to pay for the opening and construction of Atlantic-avenue through that town. Decision reserved.

Francis Carroll, a young burglar of the E. D., who was caught, on Wednesday night, in the act of forcing an entrance to the residence of Mr. Philip Downey, of No. 47 North First-street, was committed by Justice Voorhies, yesterday, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

John Henry, an unpromising youth of eighteen Summers, was arrested last night for assaulting his mother at No. 61 Amity-street. He knocked her down upon the sidewalk, and while lying there kicked her so violently that she had to be taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

An inquest was held, last night, by Coroner Jones, on the body of Mrs. Powel, of No. 604 Hancock-street, who committed suicide on Wednesday night by taking poison. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered by the jury.

At the Special Term of the Supreme Court yesterday morning, Justice Tappan decided that a peremptory mandamus should issue compelling the City Controller to pay $17,000 to Mr. Frank Swift, for work done on the Sackett-street Boulevard.

Yesterday Michael Garrigan, of Fulton-street, was arrested by L. P. Sage, Mr. Bergh's officer, for driving a horse with a large sore under the saddle. Judge Delmar committed Garrigan for examination.

There were 275 deaths in the City during the past week, being an increase of 44 over the previous week. Of these 27 died of brain disease, 26 of consumption, 63 of cholera infantum, and 13 of small-pox.

A boy named James Finnegan, four years of age, residing in Walworth-street, near Park-avenue, was drowned yesterday afternoon while bathing in "the Wallabout." The body was not recovered.

Margaret Russell, charged by her husband with being a vagrant and a habitual drunkard, was sent to the Penitentiary by Justice Delmar, yesterday, for sixty days.

Shortly after 7 o'clock last night the boarding-house of Mrs. Overy, at No. 106 Washington-street, was entered by sneak-thieves and robbed of clothing and jewelry worth $150.

A large number of the officials of Buffalo visited Brooklyn yesterday, for the purpose of making personal examination of the pavements.

LONG ISLAND.

The disturbance at Rockville Centre among the older members of the Methodist fraternity and rising generation of the same, is not quite as amicably settled as was supposed. The organ which was taken from the old church by the former parson, to the branch chapel at Pearsalls Corners, is demanded by the fathers, and they will insist upon its possession. Rev. Mr. Kelsey, the abstractor of the instrument, has been termed by some of the more enthusiastic, "a sacrilegious robber." The other branch at Rockville is termed "the rag shop" from its contiguity to a tinker's establishment, by the elders. No service is held at present in the old church.

The following wills were admitted to probate in the Queens County Surrogate's Court last month: Wm. Smith, Hetty B. Purdy, Peter Totten, Thos. Combs, Marcena Monson, Mary J. Sands, Adam Achtman, Chas. Powell, Wm. Albro, Elizabeth Durland, and Emily Meserole. Letters of administration were granted on the estates of Jas. Freal, Emma J. Peck, John A. Heuss, John K. Jackson, Danl. Terry, Jacob Geisenhoner, Margaret Connor, and Catharine Totten. Letters of General Guardianship to Louise Furman.

Justice Provost, of Whitestone, yesterday sentenced John Harrington to a fine of $50, or imprisonment for three months in the County Jail for assaulting Maggie Lyon with an axe-handle. The prisoner was committed, being unable to raise the money.

The Trustees of Hempstead are undecided on the question as to whether the general act in relation to village charters shall be accepted instead of the present charter. The vote on the question is postponed till July 29.

The Queens County Republican Central Committee have appointed a committee to report on some new plan for town representation.

Another shark of 127 pounds was welcomed to the hook of Herman Stall at Far Rockaway a few days ago.

STATEN ISLAND.

A large number of gentlemen interested in Staten Island prospects were at the sales-rooms in Broadway yesterday, for the purpose of attending the sale of the Shore Railroad. In consequence, however, of some misunderstanding among the bondholders, the sale was postponed for a week.

The annual picnic of the Bridge-street, Brooklyn, Methodist Colored Sunday-school was held yesterday, at the Pavilion Grove, Tompkinsville, nearly 500 people being on the grounds, including 300 children.

The horse disease has begun to show itself in Staten Island to some effect. Mr. Wynant, the County Treasurer, lost, a few days ago, a very fine animal, for which he had but recently refused $400.

There were a number of picnic parties on the island yesterday, including several Sunday-school festivals and one jollification of the colored people. Everything passed off pleasantly.

An old sailor named Webster died yesterday, in the Sailors' Snug Harbor, in the one hundred and fifth year of his age. He had been an inmate of the institution the last twenty years.

The Richmond County Court of Appeals will be held at the Court-house at Richmond Village, on the 18th of July, by Judge Metcalfe and assistants.

There were four cases of sun-stroke on the island during the week.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Wm. F. Browne, Esq., of Morrisania, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Justice Henning. Justice Browne will also hold Court in the place of Justice Flanagan, during the absence of the latter on his European tour.

Kisco Lodge, No. 708, F. and A. M., of Mount Kisco, recently chartered by the Grand Lodge of this State, was instituted and its officers installed, at the M. E. Church in the village, on Wednesday.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson County held their first meeting, yesterday afternoon, since the decision of the Supreme Court continuing them in office was rendered.

Early yesterday morning, a man accoutred in the uniform of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, New-York, was seen loafing about the Jersey City Ferry. Officer Donnelly was told he was an impostor and he immediately arrested him and took him to Police Head-quarters, where he stated that he had a verbal pass from his commandant. As there was no proof against him, the Sergeant allowed him to depart. Those present think the fellow deserted his post in New-York and sneaked over to the protecting shores of Jersey until the riots were ended.

A lad named Henry Toome, of Jersey City, was drowned yesterday afternoon while bathing with some other boys near the Central Railroad docks. The current drew him under the log rafts, from which place his companions were unable to extricate him. Coroner Burns procured some laborers who cut the logs asunder and recovered the body after some time.

A warrant was issued yesterday for the arrest of Edward McMahon on a charge of assaulting Dr. Hadden, of Jersey City, on the previous night, by striking him and attempting to throw him off the stairs of a house in which the doctor was attending a patient.

Newark has lately been troubled with incendiary fires, and the detectives have at last, it is thought, fixed the matter upon a gang of young men, who [illegible] for the purpose of [illegible].

The Directors of the First National Bank of Hoboken yesterday met and elected Wm. C. [illegible], formerly cashier, President, to fill the place made vacant by the death of [illegible] Taylor. F. T. Lillendahl was elected to the position of cashier.

In the United States District Court at Trenton, yesterday, Andreas Juarez and [illegible] were convicted of selling cigars without a license in Newark, and sentenced to pay a fine each of [illegible].

The trial of Col. Treadwell, of Jersey City, on two indictments for forgery, was concluded and the case given to the jury, who had not returned a verdict at a late hour last evening.

The body of an unknown drowned man was found in the Passaic River, off the [illegible] yesterday morning. The body had apparently been but a short time in the water.

Yesterday afternoon and evening several hundred German immigrants departed in special trains from the Jersey City depot to seek a new home in Minnesota.

Patrick Farrel was committed for trial in Jersey City, yesterday, charged by Louis [illegible] with stealing his canal-boat, since assisted by other parties.

The Board of Education of New-Brunswick have increased their teachers' salaries. The highest increase is [illegible] per annum.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The following general order just issued, includes cadet assignments and other important army movements:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 7, 1871.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 55.—The following promotions and appointments in the Army of the United States, made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and by the President alone, since the publication of General Orders No. 49 of 1871, and up to July 3, 1871, are announced. [Those made by the President alone are designated by a (*) star.]

I.—PROMOTIONS.

First Regiment of Artillery—*Second Lieut. William F. Reynolds, Jr., to be First Lieutenant May 4, 1871, vice Asbury, deceased, (Company L.)

Twenty-fourth Regiment Infantry—*First Lieut. Samuel S. Armstrong to be Captain, May 27, 1871, vice Conyngham, deceased, (Company I.) *Second Lieut. Mirand W. Saxton to be First Lieutenant, May 27, 1871, vice Armstrong, promoted, (Company B.)

II.—APPOINTMENTS.

First Regiment Cavalry—*27. Cadet Thomas T. Knox to be Second Lieutenant, June 12, 1871, vice Garrett, promoted, Company C.

Second Regiment Cavalry—*22. Cadet James N. Allison to be Second Lieutenant, June 12, 1871, vice Roe, mustered out, Company K.

Third Regiment Cavalry—*2. Cadet Edgar Z. Steever to be Second Lieutenant, June 12, 1871, vice King, promoted, (Company —.) *4. Cadet Andrew H. Russell to be Second Lieutenant, June 12, 1871, vice Larned, transferred to the Seventh Cavalry, (Company —.) *12. Cadet Walter S. Wyatt to be Second Lieutenant, June 12, 1871, vice Wieting, resigned, (Company D.) *20. Cadet Frederick Schwatka to be Second Lieutenant, June 12, 1871, vice Graham, resigned, (Company M.)

Fourth Regiment Cavalry—*1. Cadet James R. Wassah to be Second Lieutenant, June 12, 1871, vice Russell, deceased, (Company —;) *21. Cadet John A. McKinney to be Second Lieutenant, June 12, 1871, vice Lynch promoted, (Company K;) *26. Cadet Ulysses G. White to be Second Lieutenant, June 12, 1871, vice Bayard, resigned, (Company C;) *37. Cadet Frederick D. Grant to be Second Lieutenant, June 12, 1871, vice Pierce, deceased, (Company F.)

Fifth Regiment Cavalry—*8. Cadet Reid T. Stewart to be Second Lieutenant, June 12, 1871, vice Volkmar, promoted, (Company M.) *10. Cadet George B. Davis to be Second Lieutenant, June 12, 1871, vice Edwards, resigned, (Company D.)

Sixth Regiment Cavalry—*5. Cadet George S. Anderson to be Second Lieutenant, June 12, 1871, vice Boddish, appointed Regimental Adjutant, (Company M;) *8. Cadet Vinton A. Goddard to be Second Lieutenant, June 12, 1871, vice Gordon, promoted, (Company H;) *9. Cadet Charles C. Morrison to be Second Lieutenant, June 12, 1871, vice Eakin, resigned, (Company A;) *18. Cadet Henry P. Kingsbury to be Second Lieutenant, June 12, 1871, vice Brady, resigned, (Company K.)

Seventh Regiment Cavalry—*13. Cadet Andrew H. Nave to be Second Lieutenant, June 12, 1871, vice Rea, resigned, (Company —.)

Eighth Regiment Cavalry—*23. Cadet James B. Hickey to be Second Lieutenant, June 12, 1871, vice Luff, promoted, (Company I.)

Ninth Regiment Cavalry—*36. Cadet Thomas S. Mumford to be Second Lieutenant, June 12, 1871, vice Gress, promoted, (Company G.)

Tenth Regiment Cavalry—*34. Cadet Charles E. Ward to be Second Lieutenant, June 12, 1871, vice Nordstrom, promoted, (Company L.)

First Regiment Infantry—*7. Cadet Frank H. Edmunds to be Second Lieutenant, June 12, 1871, vice Liedtke, mustered out, (Company K.)

Third Regiment Infantry—*3. Cadet James C. Ayres to be Second Lieutenant, June 12, 1871, vice Sullivan, mustered out, (Company E.)

Fourth Regiment Infantry—*30. Cadet Henry E. Robinson to be Second Lieutenant, June 12, 1871, vice Bogardus, mustered out, (Company C.)

Fifth Regiment Infantry—*15. Cadet Thomas M. Woodruff to be Second Lieutenant, June 12, 1871, vice Reily, mustered out, (Company B.)

Sixth Regiment Infantry—*32. Thomas G. Townsend to be Second Lieutenant, June 12, 1871, vice Rees, mustered out, (Company D.)

Seventh Regiment Infantry—*11. Cadet Charles A. Woodruff to be Second Lieutenant, June 12, 1871, vice Jackson, promoted, (Company K.)

Eighth Regiment Infantry—*12. Cadet Wallace Mott, to be Second Lieutenant, June 12, 1871, vice Stommwell mustered out, (Company L.)

Ninth Regiment Infantry—*2[illegible]. Cadet George F. Chase to be Second Lieutenant, June 12, 1871, vice Summers, deceased, (Company G.)

Eleventh Regiment Infantry—*28. Cadet Francis W. Mansfield to be Second Lieutenant, June 11, 1871, vice Davidson, resigned, (Company —.)

Thirteenth Regiment Infantry—*29. Cadet James Fornance to be Second Lieutenant, June 12, 1871, vice Newman, mustered out, (Company C.)

Fifteenth Regiment Infantry—*16. Cadet Leverett H. Walker to be Second Lieutenant, June 12, 1871, vice Maloney, resigned, (Company E.)

Sixteenth Regiment Infantry—Jas. B. Sinclair, late Captain Twenty-third Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, March 9, 1871, vice Town, resigned, (Company —.) Since retired from active service. *14. Cadet George E. Bacon to be Second Lieutenant, June 12, 1871, vice Smith, mustered out, (Company K.)

Seventeenth Regiment Infantry—*32. Cadet Daniel H. Brush to be Second Lieutenant, June 12, 1871, vice Northup, promoted, (Company A.)

Eighteenth Regiment Infantry—*31. Capt. Wm. B. Wheeler to be Second Lieutenant, June 12, 1871, vice Egleston, mustered out, (Company B.)

Nineteenth Regiment Infantry—*35. Cadet Alex. McC. Guard to be Second Lieutenant, June 12, 1871, vice Grafton, honorably discharged, (Company —.)

Twentieth Regiment Infantry—*24. Capt. Chas. H. Ribbel to be Second Lieutenant, June 12, 1871, vice Sacriste, mustered out, (Company K.)

Twenty-first Regiment Infantry—Stephen P. Jocelyn, late First Lieutenant Sixth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, March 9, 1871, vice Wallen, resigned, (Company —.) *31. Cadet Wm. R. Hoag to be Second Lieutenant, June 12, 1871, vice Calhoun, transferred, (Company I.)

Twenty-second Regiment Infantry—*33. Cadet John McA. Webster to be Second Lieutenant, June 12, 1871, vice Pickett, honorably discharged, (Company E.)

Twenty-third Regiment Infantry—Chas. F. Larrabee, late First Lieutenant Seventh Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, March 9, 1871, vice Roberts, mustered out, Company C; *17. Cadet Richard H. Poillon to be Second Lieutenant, June 12, 1871, vice Hoffman, honorably discharged, (Company —.)

Twenty-fourth Regiment Infantry—Wm. S. Johnson, late First Lieutenant, unassigned, to be Second Lieutenant, March 9, 1871, vice Huff, transferred to awaiting orders, (Company B.) since retired from active service; Jose A. A. Robinson, late Second Lieutenant First Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, March 9, 1871, vice Steele, resigned, (Company E;) *40. Cadet Fayette W. Roe to be Second Lieutenant, June 12, 1871, vice Webb, resigned, (Company I.)

Twenty-fifth Regular Infantry—*41. Cadet Julius H. Pardee to be Second Lieutenant, June 12, 1871, vice Taylor, transferred, (Company —.)

III.—TRANSFERS.

First Lieutenant Charles H. Warrens from the Ninth Infantry to the Fourth Infantry, May 22, 1871. First Lieutenant Wm. W. Rodgers from the Fourteenth Infantry to the Ninth Infantry, May 22, 1871. Second Lieutenant Jas. F. Simpson, from the Twenty-fifth Infantry to the Third Cavalry, March 15, 1871.

IV.—RETIRED.

Upon the full rank of the command held by them when wounded, in conformity with sections Nos. 16 and 17, act of Aug. 3, 1861, and section No. 32, act of July 28, 1866: Upon full rank of Major-General—Lieut.-Col. George L. Hartsuff, Assistant Adjutant-General, June 29, 1871.

Upon full rank of Captain, mounted—Lieut. Wm. S. Johnson, Twenty-fourth Infantry, May 20, 1871; upon full rank of Captain—Second Lieut. Jas. B. Sinclair, Sixteenth Infantry, July 1, 1871.

Revoked—The honorable discharge from service of Assistant Surgeon Benj. F. Pope, to date Dec. 31, 1870, June 17, 1871, restoring him to his former position on the Army Register.

V.—CASUALTIES.

Resigned, 1.—Lieut. Jas. W. Lethesbury, Seventeenth Infantry, June 3, 1871.

Died, 12.—Col. Wm. Maynadier, Ordnance Department, at Washington, D. C., July 3, 1871; Col. Wm. S. Ketchum, U. S. A., retired, at Baltimore, Md., June 28, 1871; Lieut.-Col. Thos. J. Rodman, Ordnance Department, at Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, June 7, 1871; Capt. John B. Conyngham, Twenty-fourth Infantry, at Wilkesbarre, Penn., May 27, 1871; Capt. Dennis J. Downing, U. S. A., retired, at Castle Townsend, Ireland, May 14, 1871; First Lieut. Wm. H. Chase, Corps of Engineers, at Germantown, Penn., June 21, 1871; First Lieut. Howard B. Cushing, Third Cavalry, killed in action with Apache Indians in the Whetstone Mountains, twenty miles east of Camp Crittenden, Arizona Territory, May 5, 1871; First Lieut. Geo. Asbury, First Artillery, drowned in Lake Ontario, near Fort Niagara, New-York, May 4, 1871; Second Lieut. Jas. C. Morrison, Jr., First Artillery, drowned in Lake Ontario, near Fort Niagara, New-York, May 4, 1871; Second Lieut. Henry W. Tonbett, Eleventh Infantry, at Freeport, Penn., June 8, 1871; Second Lieut. Stephen B. Thoburn, Twenty-third Infantry, at Columbus, Ohio, July 2, 1871; Assistant Surgeon Geo. H. Gunn, at Fort Quitman, Texas, May 28, 1871.

Honorably Discharged (under section 3 of the act of July 15, 1870.)—Major Henry R. Rathbone, unassigned, Dec. 31, 1870, instead of honorably mustered out Jan. 1, 1871, as announced in Army Register for January, 1871; First Lieut. Jacob Wagner, Tenth Infantry, Dec. 9, 1870, instead of October 31, 1870, as announced in the Army Register for January, 1871; First Lieut. John W. Thomas, Third Infantry, Dec. 31, 1870, instead of Dec. 28, 1870, as announced in the Army Register for January, 1871; First Lieut. James B. Cole, Fourth Cavalry, Dec. 12, 1870, instead of resigned Dec. 12, 1870, as announced in Army Register for January, 1871.

Dismissed—1. Second Lieut. George W. Roby, First Infantry, June 15, 1871.

Cashiered—1. Assistant Surgeon William H. H. Meichler, June 19, 1871.

VI. Officers have been arranged in the foregoing order to the companies to which they succeeded in the natural course of promotion or appointment, or to which they have been assigned by competent authority.

VII. Acceptance or non-acceptance of appointments, and in case of acceptance, the birthplace of the officer appointed, his age and residence when appointed, and his full name correctly written, will in all cases be promptly reported to the Adjutant-General.

VIII. In case of the death of an officer, it is hereby made the duty of his immediate commanding officer to report the fact at once direct to this office, stating the cause, date and place. When an officer away from his command dies in hospital or under treatment [illegible] the above paragraph, if not under treatment by [illegible], the report will be made by [illegible] officer having cognizance of the fact.

IX. The General Regulations (paragraph 181) allow [illegible] months' leave of absence to the graduates of the Military Academy on entering service. In accordance with this regulation all the graduates above named will report in person, at their proper stations, on the 30th of September next.

X. The graduates will, on the receipt of this order, immediately report by letter to the commanding officers of their respective regiments, who will assign to companies those who have not been so assigned by this order. If the station of the regimental commanders be not known, their reports will be forwarded [illegible] to the Adjutant-General for [illegible].

[illegible] will be entitled to travel [illegible] from West Point to their posts, under the foregoing orders, will be paid [illegible].

By order of the Secretary of War.

Official: E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

[illegible] Thomas H. Huger, Eighteenth Infantry, has been relieved from duty in command of this regiment in the Department of the South on the 1st of August, and on the 1st of September will relieve Gen. [illegible] of the command of the Military Academy at West Point.

[Advertisement.]

[illegible]—KNOX'S Summer style of gentlemen's Hats is in the highest degree expressive, and those who make purchases at this popular store, No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., immediately acquire the reputation of men of intelligence, taste and discernment. This is a hint worth noting; and, as Knox's stock embraces all varieties of [illegible] "[illegible]," soft Hats and Rocky Mountain Beavers, everybody can select just such a Hat as they [illegible], and at a perfectly satisfactory price. Knox's establishment has been the centre of attraction to hat-buyers all over the country for the past quarter of a century, and its energetic proprietor is determined to keep it so by the exercise of his well-known taste, experience and liberality.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of London	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Italy	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Britannia	July 15	New-York	Glasgow.
Algeria	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Lafayette	July 15	New-York	Havre.
Rhein	July 15	New-York	Bremen.

FOR HAVANA, ETC.

Ocean Queen	July 15	New-York	Aspinwall.
Perit	July 15	New-York	San Domingo

Closing of Foreign Mails at General Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe via Queenstown, by the *City of London*, at 11½ A. M., with a supplementary mail, for double-paid letters only, on Pier No. 45 North River, until 1¼ P. M....For France, via Brest, by the *Lafayette*, at 11½ A. M....For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Rhein*, at 12 M....For Kingston, Aspinwall, Panama and the South Pacific and Central American ports, by the *Ocean Queen*, at 10 A. M....For Porto Plata, San Domingo, Samana, &c., by the *Perit*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	3 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
West—Mail through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Rising Star, from Aspinwall.—F. G. Blaine and wife, J. M. Harper and daughter, Henry Van Borstal, Anatole Hamel and family, Mrs. W. M. Rosekrans, R. W. Beebe, James Collins and wife, Mrs. T. W. Robinson, Mrs. L. Curtis and daughters, Mrs. Phillips and servant, F. R. Trevithick, Mary O'Brien, S. F. Mann, H. W. Patton, C. Jackel and family, Jas. F. Cathcart, Mrs. C. Parell, R. Stroughan and wife, Jas. Beerle and daughter, Peter Riley, J. Wyman, A. F. Tayler, R. Gyagne, M. Powers and wife, Mary Follett, D. M. Gross, Mrs. Henderson and 4 children, C. M. Cushertin, Capt. T. O. Selfridge, A. McKenny, Major W. Dill, Mr. Wheelwright, Mr. Foster, J. C. McNeil, Mrs. Ewen and family, M. K. Meigs, F. P. Suarez, B. Casello, C. Sanchez, Chas. E. Wise and wife, T. Williams, C. F. Gould, J. Dawson and children, A. E. Duval, Mr. Stokes, Mr. Berry, B. Cripa, G. Linde, J. B. Martinis, J. Cabillos, S. I. Isaacs, P. C. Lopez, E. R. Kerlly, W. R. Grace, G. Bonder, Wm. Grove, Mr. Davis and family, P. Navaro, A. Navaro, M. Eder, H. McLane, B. Mendez, M. Lizarro, C. F. Dahlin and family, Patrick Gibson and daughter, J. P. Cahill and servant, H. C. Cockran, W. McGill, J. Sampson, R. Beverland and wife, C. Schultz, F. Schultz, C. Labonlare, V. Gestabe, G. F. Morris, A. Graveu, J. R. Lavender, F. A. de Brigald, J. A. Mondosa, A. L. Cassares, Geo. Soloman, Miss Valiente, and 212 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......4:40 | Sun sets......7:30 | Moon rises..2:08

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...5:24 | Gov. Island..6:13 | Hell Gate...7:55

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 13.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Nemesis, (Br.,) Lochead, Liverpool via Halifax, J. G. Dale; Bolivar, Dow, Galveston, Chas. H. Mallory & Co.; Rapidan, Whitehurst, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Wm. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, Philadelphia, A. Abbott; Fanita, Benton, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; E. C. Biddle, McCue, Philadelphia.

Ships Simla, Salteau, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Helvetia, Moulton, St. John, N. B., Snow & Burgess.

Barks Robert Godfrey, Taylor, London, E. E. Morgan's Sons; Ankathor, (Norw.,) Shane, Ipswich, E. Funch, Edye & Co.; Aloina, Garthen, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.; Ilca, (Ital.,) Romero, Trieste, Slocovich & Co.; Emma Parker, Stanley, Montevideo for orders, Boyd & Hincken; Cynthia Palmer, Smith, Sidney, C. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Brigs Teaser, (Br.,) Edgett, St. John, N. B.; S. D. Cordova, Giles Loring, Pinkham, Gibraltar, Brett, Son & Co.; Ebe, (Ital.,) Baldo, Marseilles, Sgobel & Day; Gem, Neal, Barbados, D. Trowbridge & Sons; Sophina (Br.) Congdon, Sidney, C. B., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Minnehaha, (Br.,) Davis, Picton, N. S.; Union Star, (Br.,) Parsboro, N. S., D. R. DeWolf & Co.

Schr. Aucida & Laura, McIndoe, Baracoa, B. J. Wenberg.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Rising Star, Conner, Aspinwall July 3, via Kingston, Ja., 6th, with treasure, mdse. and passengers to F. R. Baby, Agent Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Trojan, (Br.,) Thompson, Messina June 12, Naples 14th, Palermo 17th, and Gibraltar 28th, with mdse. and 8 passengers to Henderson Bros. Had fine weather; July 4, lat. 37 40, lon. 45, passed brig Emerald, (Br.,) steering N. E.; 9th, lat. 38 50, lon. 62 30, passed an American ship showing 4th pennant, with No. 451 Commercial code.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 50 hours, with naval stores, &c., to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Riverside, (of Bath,) Randall, Sunderland 40 ds., with railway iron to order—vessel to Nesmith & Son. Took the northern passage and had fine weather; was 16 ds. W. of the Banks; June 26, lat. 45 22, lon. 32 19, spoke fishing schr. Telegraph, bound E.; July 8, lat. 40 15, lon. 66 15, spoke pilot-boat Wm. H. Aspinwall, No. 21.

Ship Francis Thorpe, (of Liverpool,) Birch, Calcutta and Sand's Head March 11, with mdse. to J. H. Sparks. Sld. in co. with ship New Era, for Boston, and parted co. in the Bay of Bengal.

Bark James Gadders, (of Newport, England,) Thomas, Iquique 80 ds., with nitrate of soda to Lamman & Kemp. Passed Cape Horn May 11 and crossed the equator June 18, in lat. 34 N.; experienced severe gales off the Cape; from thence fine weather.

Bark James Welsh, (of Belize,) Hammond, Barbados 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to T. T. & F. A. Dwight & Co.

Bark Chancellor, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Coffin, Boston 6 ds., in ballast to Ruger Bros. Will load for Bermuda.

Brig Yankee Blade, Coombs, Vinal Haven.

Schr. P. Grant, Bradshaw, st and 8 ds. from Windsor, N. S., with 230 tons plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Horton, (Br.,) Wallace, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Lizzie Mills, Strout, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Ira Laffrienier, Holbrook, Saco, with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Mercer, Wasson, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. W. Bell, Hawkins, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sallie T. Charlton, Simmons, Trenton, for Elizabethport.

Steam-ship Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. F. Dimock.

Schr. Ambassador, Ward, Bangor, with lumber to E. J. Peters.

Schr. Elizabeth B., Hogan, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Cabinet, Cook, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Brewer, Saunders, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. James W. Wall, Bishop, St. George, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. St. Mary, Hallitt, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ira Hudson, Gresley, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Island City, Allen, Gloucester, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. A. J. Bentley, Robinson, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Ellen Duffield, Brockway, Portland, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke.

Schr. J. J. Harris, Haskel, Gardiner, with lumber to Jas. Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Ruth S. Hodsdon, Pendleton, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. M. E. Nash, Wilcox, Nantucket, with fish to D. Haley.

Schr. Judge Tenny, Kelly, Bangor, with lumber, for Newark.

Schr. Sarah Gage, Price, George's Banks, with fish to Moon & Lanphear.

Schr. Eiva, (of Nassau,) Knowles, Cat Island, 7 ds. with fruit to James Douglas.

Schr. Franklin Bell, Brewster, Newbern, N. C., 5 ds., with cotton and naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to Thomas, Holmes & Co.

Schr. L. Sturtevant, Crowse, Washington, N. C., 6 ds., with shingles to S. H. Blakely. Is bound to South [illegible].

Schr. [illegible], Oakes, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. J. H. Parsons, Smith, Rockland, for Providence.

Schr. Quoddy, Pike, St. John, N. B., 7 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Lyndon, Hillyard, St. John, N. B., 12 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Abbie Ingalls, Ingalls, Musquash, N. B., 10 ds., with piling to James Murray.

Schr. W. H. Hatfield, (Br.,) Hatfield, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., Wentworth, N. S., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Little Dora, Black, New-Haven for Elizabethport.

Schr. Margaret, Woodman, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. [illegible], Becker, Newport, for Rondout.

Schr. [illegible] Dean, Cooke, Taunton, for Georgetown.

Schr. Robert Mason, Dickerson, Rockport, Me.

Schr. [illegible] Kennedy, Baker, Bridgeport.

Schr. A. H. Seymour, Morton, Providence.

Schr. Sarah Hoffman, Guptil, New-Haven.

Schr. Nathan Clifford, French, Belfast, for Rondout.

Schr. Magnet, Lewis, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Lamartine, Phillips, Rondout, for Rockland.

Schr. Fanny Edith, Stewart, Rondout, for Belfast.

Schr. Frank Jameson, Hall, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Ida Matthews, Rondout, for New-Haven.

Schr. Oliver Scofield, [illegible], New-Haven.

Schr. J. W. Hine, Lane, Baltimore for New-Haven.

Schr. J. W. Ross, Risley, Virginia.

Schr. Geo. P. Kane, Morton, Bridgeport.

Schr. S. S. Smith, Snow, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Elm City, Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. Lady Antrim, Parker, Stonington.

Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Stonington.

Schr. Clara Post, Ferris, Port Chester.

Schr. F. C. Smith, Ferris, New-Haven.

Schr. Mail, Mead, Greenwich.

Schr. George & Edgar, Davis, Bridgeport.

Schr. W. W. Dickens, Babcock, Westerly.

Schr. Horace, Frances, New-Haven.

Schr. C. C. Acken, Mead, Stamford.

Schr. Monitor, Robbins, New-Bedford.

Schr. Staten Islander, Martin, Brookhaven.

Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Morton, Fall River.

Schr. S. E. Nash, Nash, Pawtucket.

Schr. Avon, Parker, Providence.

Schr. Enoch Moore, Chambers, Baltimore.

Schr. Fashion, Garbray, Bridgeport.

Schr. B. D. Pitts, Vail, River Head.

Schr. S. J. Smith, Baldwin, Providence.

Schr. Entire, Kinnier, Cohasset.

Schr. Henrietta, Adams, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Butler, Boston.

Schr. S. W. Blake, Blake, Providence.

Schr. Lady A. Orcutt, Clark, Vinalhaven.

Schr. Silas Brainard, Buell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Mahaska, Bulger, Lanesville.

Schr. Favorite, Clark, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. J. W. Morris, Pierce, Virginia.

Schr. Geo. Washington, Peck, Stamford.

Schr. Yarmouth, Sears, Hyannis.

Schr. War Steed, Nickerson, Rockport.

Schr. Bay State, Seabury, Boston.

Schr. Luna, Smith, New-Haven.

WIND—Sunset, light S., clear.

SAILED—Steam-ships Nemesis, for Liverpool; Sherman, for Havana and Nassau; Rapidan, for Savannah; Saratoga, for Norfolk.

Anchored off Sand's Point—Bark Scottish Bride, for Windsor, N. S.; Geisel, from Windsor, N. S., with plaster.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 13.—Arr. steamer Glaucus, from New-York; ship Massachusetts, from New-Orleans; bark Susan A. Blaisdell, from Iquique.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 13.—Arr. schr. Virginia Dare, from New-York.

Sld. steamer Virginia, for Philadelphia; schr. S. A. Reed, for Fall River, and brig Sir Robert McLane, for Plymouth, England.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 13.—Passed in for Baltimore, brig Water Witch, from St. Jago.

Arr. ship Brewster, from Callao, for orders.

VINEYARD HAVEN, July 13.—No arrivals.

Sld.—Steamer Mahoning, (U. S.,) and schr. Pomona, (Br.)

7 A. M.—Clear and calm.

Disaster.

NORFOLK, Va., July 13.—The steam-ship H. A. Webster, from Baltimore for Aspinwall, put in here leaking badly. She will probably repair and sail tomorrow.

Spoken, &c.

April 23, lat. 24 22 S., lon. 33 37 E., bark Caroline (Fr.) from Rangoon, for Falmouth, 41 ds. out.

April 8, lat. 31 13 S., lon. 65 18 E., ship Ravensworth, (Br.), from Calcutta, for London.

May 28, lat. 33 22 S., lon. 14 44 E., ship City of [illegible], from do. for do. 30 ds. out.

May 27, lat. 21 22 S., lon. 24 36, ship Albert William (Norw.), from Akyab, for Falmouth, 63 ds. out.

July 9, lat. 36 41 N., lon. 73 7, bark Oceanica, whaler, steering north.

May 20, lat. 21 23 S., lon. 14 36 E., bark Sterlingshire (Br.), from Mauritius, for London, 43 ds. out.

July 10, lat. 37 43 N., lon. 73 30, brig N. Stowers, from Porto Rico.

April 14, lat. 16 30 S., lon. 37 39 E., bark Nehemiah Gibson, from Calcutta for New-York; had on board eleven elephants for Howe's Circus; all well.

July 8, lat. 26 N., lon. 71 W., bark [illegible], from Batavia for Amsterdam, 47 ds. out.

June 19, lat. 6 18 N., lon. 31 5 W., ship General McClellan, from San Francisco for Cork.

June 26, lat. 27 56 S., lon. 27 30 W., ship Richard [illegible], steering S. E. June 27, lat. 17 45 S., lon. 33 W., ship Sultan, from Callao, for ——, 36 ds. out.

Foreign Ports.

CALLAO, June 19.—Arr. June 14, American ship Oneco, from San Francisco; June 20, American ship Kit Carson, from Puget Sound; June 29, American ship Nevada, from Buenos Ayres.

Sld. June 14, American ship General Chamberlain, for Guanape; June 19, American bark Veteran, for Tumbez.

PANAMA, July 3.—Arr. July 2, steamer Constitution, from San Francisco.

Sld. June 27, steamer Colorado, for San Francisco.

ASPINWALL, July 3.—Arr. June 24, schr. Annie Burr, from Baltimore; June 24, bark Fanny Lewis, from Boston; June 25, U. S. ship Guard, Canal Survey; July 1, steam-ship Rising Star, from New-York.

Sld. June 29, schr. Romance, coast; June 27, bark D. Chapin, for Cienfuegos; June 27, bark Bangkok, for [illegible]; June 30, U. S. ship Guard, for New-York.

HAVANA, July 12.—Arr. A. M., steam-ship City of Merida, Deakin, New-York, for Vera Cruz.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, June 13.—The Inman steam-ship City of New-York, Capt. Leitch, from New-York July 1, touched at Queenstown this morning and proceeded for Liverpool.

The National line steam-ship Holland, Capt. Thomas, from New-York July 1, touched at Queenstown this morning and proceeded for Liverpool.

The North German Lloyd steam-ship Koln, Capt. Frank, from New-York June 29, touched at Southampton last evening and proceeded for Bremen.

The West-India mail steam-ship Shannon, from Aspinwall, via Jamaica and St. Thomas, touched at Plymouth today to land mails and passengers, and proceeded for Cherbourg and Southampton.

LIVERPOOL, July 13.—Arr. ships John Bryce, from New-York June 16; Southampton, do., June 19; Douglas, Eagle.

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UNION-SQUARE.
SHELL JEWELRY, NEW DESIGNS EXPRESSLY FOR THE SEASON; CHAINS, STUDS, AND BUTTONS FOR GENTLEMEN.

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